The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

THE STRAWBERRY GIRL.

From the cot in the vale, where my father was born,
Around which the woodbine in loveliness twines;
Come with the earliest blush of the morn,
While the dew on the flowers in purity shines,
To gain for my mother,
And yet infant brother,
An humble subsistence, to passers, I cry
Ripe strawberries, ripe!
Ripe strawberries, ripe,
Oh! my ripe strawberries, buy, prythee buy!

From the humble grave, near the lightning-struck tree,
Where my father reposes in sleep with the dead;
Where my mother has gone, save my brother and me,
To cheer fleeting life, and to gain for her bread;
Then, oh! for my mother,
And yet infant brother,
With a heart light and innocent, cheerly I cry
Ripe strawberries, ripe!
Ripe strawberries, ripe,
Oh! my ripe strawberries, buy, prythee buy!

Had not the toil, for 'tis sweeten'd by duty;
I heed not the taunt which oft reaches mine ear,
For I tell my tale to compassionate beauty,
And seldom receive from the heart-gushing tear;
Then still for my mother,
And yet infant brother,
With a heart light and innocent, cheerly I cry
Ripe strawberries, ripe!
Ripe strawberries, ripe,
Oh! my ripe strawberries, buy, prythee buy!

SELIM.

PARTING LINES TO FRIENDS

ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

Fare ye well, yet pause awhile,
Whose Love and Friendship weeping stand;
Where all the flowers of nature smile,
And woo you to your native land.
The scenes of youth and childhood's joys,
No more shall greet your longing eyes,
Adieu, Adieu.

When at eve (his circuit rolled)
The blushing sun retires from view,
Scattering wide his scales of gold
O'er the waters darkly blue;
Ocean wild his billowy bed,
Night, the curtain round him spread,
Think on me.

When the tempest rends the sky,
When the waves in fury roll,
When the white foam gathers high,
When the thunder shakes the pole,
When the bolts of heaven are hurl'd,
Think on him who fram'd the world;
His power can save.

Fare ye well, respond the word,
And as your country fades from view,
One look of love, one tear afford,
One longing, lingering, faint adieu;
And as recedes her last green hill,
Breathe in a sigh, I love thee still,
My country.

W. F. MARVIN.

TO THE MEMORY OF D. O. E.

Departed one, farewell!
A long—a last farewell I bid thee now,
Pale death hath stamp'd his signet on thy brow,
And in that dreamless cell,
Where worn mortality forgets its woes,
And Nature is released from pangs and throes,
Where, but the lifeless dwell,
Thou hast laid down in everlasting rest:
Care cannot reach thee now, nor grief distract thy breast.

Unfortunate! thy soul
Was loftier far than souls of common mould;
But through thy heart a tide of feeling roll'd
That would not brook control,
Nor be restrained in its impetuous course,
But onward rush'd, as bounds an Arab horse,
Seeking his destin'd goal:
Thy spirit sought renown, and this to gain,
Thou didst encounter toil, and penury and pain.

Alas! that man should bow
So slavishly before the phantom Fame:
Or feverish thirst of an immortal name
Have power to scathe the brow
With the deep lines of premature decay,
Those outward tokens which too well display,
What words may not avow,
The fiery spirit's travail, and the pain
Which rolls in floods of fire across the aching brain.

Thine was a hapless fate!
Though Genius girt thee with his magic spell,
And bright-eyed Fancy lov'd with thee to dwell,
And thy rapt mind, elate,
Borne upward on its viewless wings would soar,
The empyrean through and all its depths explore,
Yet couldst thou not create,
With all thy gifted skill, the deathless name
For which thy bosom burn'd with an absorbing flame.

Thou wert but young to die!
Yet brief and transient as thy life hath been,
In gazing o'er its many-colour'd scene,
Too much we may descry
Of deep and wasting care, and the keen sense
Of injury and wrong, corroding and intense:
Then better thus to lie
In thy appointed house, the narrow grave,
Than be to this cold world a victim and a slave.

Lamented one! fond eyes
Have wept for thee till all their founts were dry,
And from fond lips hath burst the thrilling cry:
And moans and choking sighs
Have swell'd the anguish'd heart, and that deep grief
To which one time nor change can bring relief.
Untimely sacrifice!
Friendship hath pour'd for thee the willing tear,
And strangers mourn'd thy doom, standing beside thy bier.

Yet let us not repine!
Thy loss of earth to thee is heavenly gain,
Thou hast exchang'd a state of woe and pain
For one that's all divine;
And casting off the darkness of thy clay,
Uprisen in a new and glorious day:
The place of rest is thine,
Thy race is o'er,—thou hast obtain'd the goal,
Where mortal sin and strife no more possess control.

M.

YOUNG TONY.

Young Tony is a blithesome lad,
And looks much younger than his dad;
No furrow in his face is prest,
And care has not yet touched his breast.—
For Time with his cold frosty feet,
Has pass'd him by, in hopes to meet,
When Tony more sedate has grown,
And some submission may be shown,
To make a scraper of his nose,
And press the gout upon his toes:
And his red glossy head to bare
With only some grey locks left there—
And then against kind pity's laws,
All desolate to leave his jaws;
With pains unbearable to pinch him,
And then of ev'ry tooth to filch him—
Alas! poor Tony, couldst thou know
The catalogue of human woe;
Such horrors would ascend thy brain,
Thou couldst not be so wild again.

A SISTER BARD.

THE MORALIST.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Influence of a Lively Sensibility.

If we survey the universe, the whole creation, animate and inanimate, no incongruous assemblage of discordant materials, no monotonous prospect of uninteresting objects, will meet our view; but a pleasing harmony and diversity diffused throughout the whole order of nature.—The constitution of the human mind, its passions and emotions, afford a practical illustration of the truth of this remark. Controlled, in a great measure, by circumstances; susceptible of the noblest feelings, and agitated by the most trivial impressions, its operations are as various as unlimited. Hilarity, generosity, and benevolence, characterize one; gravity, avarice, and selfishness, form the distinguishing traits of another. In a third, we behold the elements of virtue; whilst a fourth displays the precocious depravity of a despot. Among those feelings which contribute materially to promote the happiness of their possessor, may justly be classed sensibility. It may be defined an ardent temperament of mind, which, whilst buoyant with hope and success, can sympathise in the afflictions and calamities of others. That sensibility should not be considered a natural endowment, we dare not presume to assert; but that a judicious culture can exert no fertilizing influence on our sterility in this respect, no one will pretend to deny. Its effects are every where visible, in the various relations of society. What spectacle can be more creditable to humanity, than benevolence ministering to the necessities of some indigent, helpless family, and rescuing from the grasp of death his emaciated, famished victim? But, independent of this, there is another consideration, which should be sufficient in itself to induce the cultivation of sensibility. Without this feeling as its basis, there can exist no genuine, disinterested friendship. That community of sentiment, that congeniality of disposition, which imparts such delight to all who participate, must either be abandoned, or the sacred name of friendship so far degenerate, as to be denominated a voluntary association for the promotion of mutual interest. No effort is required to view with calm indifference the misfortunes of others—it is the common frailty of mortality. But how can we appreciate their worth and their necessities,—how testify it by acts of liberality and beneficence, unless actuated by an elevation of soul that dignifies and ennobles human nature? Such is sensibility, such the feelings and sentiments that emanate from this source. Productive of friendship, happiness, and benevolence, an ingredient of almost every virtue, and consequently a divinity idolized by few votaries, sensibility merits the cultivation of youth and the practice of manhood.

S. C.

RELIGION.

He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity:—let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose.—Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty.—Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best; we tread it, however, lighter by the prospect of the better country to which, we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild, which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate; quench not that beam which amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue.—*Mackenzie.*

A VIRTUOUS LIFE.

What are honor, fame, wealth, and power, when compared with the expectation of a being without an end, and a happiness adequate to that end? How poor will these seem at our last hour, and how joyful will that man be, who has led an honest, virtuous life, and travelled to Heaven through the roughest ways of poverty, affliction and contempt.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

How sweet the slumbers of him who can lie down on his pillow and review the transactions of every day without condemning himself. A good conscience is the firmest opiate. The *Materia Medica* cannot supply one half so efficacious and pleasant—and all the nabobs together, if they were to unite their fortunes in one general contribution, could not purchase a similar one.

LACONICS.

Company.—As the slightest touch will defile a clean garment, which is not to be cleaned again without a great deal of trouble; so the conversation of the wicked and debauched, will, in a very short time, defile the mind of an innocent person, in a manner that will give him great trouble to recover his former purity. You may therefore more safely venture into company with a person infected with the plague, than with a vicious man; for the worst consequence of the first is death, but of the last, the hazard of a worse destruction. For vicious people generally have a peculiar ambition to draw in the innocent to their party; and many of them are furnished with artifices and allurements but too effectual for ensnaring.—*Burgh.*

VIEW FROM FAIRMOUNT.

In the above cut we furnish our patrons with a striking and picturesque view of the Water Works at Fair Mount, as seen from the Reservoir or Basin.

Perhaps there is no situation in the United States, certainly none within our knowledge, from which a more varied, grander, or richer prospect can be obtained, than that which presents itself to the eye of the beholder, from the heights at Fair Mount. To the east, stretching far away into a seemingly immeasurable perspective, he sees an immense and opulent city, lying, as it were, beneath his feet, her lofty spires scarcely reaching to his level, and he hears the busy hum of her tens of thousands of inhabitants mingled with the sound of bells, and the ruder, though more acceptable, noise of mechanical industry. Turning a little to the north, the *Pagoda*, glittering with the most gorgeous colours, and rivalling in form the fanciful temples of Chinese worship, meets the view, while beyond, cultivated fields and a varied prospect of hill and dale form a soft and beautiful landscape, terminated on one side by the New Prison, whose massy walls, huge buttresses, lofty turrets, and "donjon keeps," forcibly recall to mind the Gothic structures of the middle ages. To the south is seen the skirts of the city, and in the distance may be recognized the two Asylums for Widows and Orphans, charities which are principally supported by female contribution; and nearer, the Shot Tower, rising like a huge monument into the regions of mid-air, as if in commemoration of some mighty achievement. Around and beneath him on the west, the spectator beholds the works connected with the Fair Mount Water establishment, one of the noblest triumphs of human industry and art, with its dam fourteen hundred and sixteen feet in length, creating a water power sufficient to raise into the reservoirs ten million of gallons a day; the apparatus by which the water is raised into the reservoirs, and the reservoirs themselves, situated on the top of the Mount, at an elevation of one hundred and two feet above the low tide of Schuylkill, and fifty-six feet above the highest ground in the city of Philadelphia, covering an extent of more than three hundred thousand square feet, and capable of containing twelve millions of gallons of water. The pipes leading from these basins through the various parts of the city, extend at this time to the length of thirty two miles, and are daily increasing.* At the distance of a few hundred yards to the northward, lies Lemon Hill, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq. This elegant villa is most delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill. The grounds are extensive,—laid out for the most part in gardens, and embellished with every variety of tree, fruit, and flower that wealth could furnish, or inclination desire. The mansion is of a modern order, erected on the brow of an eminence, and commands a fine view of the surrounding scenery The green-house is one of the largest and best stocked in the United States, and comprises an almost infinite variety of plants, native and exotic. Arbours and grottos, tastefully decorated, are found in various parts of the garden, and the fish-ponds are well filled with the different species of coloured fish. In the perspective beyond Lemon Hill, the Schuylkill is seen gracefully winding its course between the banks, which are here skirted with high hills, overgrown with lofty forest trees, and there slope gently down to the river side, covered with the richest vegitation. Below the dam hundreds of craft laden with the produce of the upper country, coal, iron ore, flour, &c. are seen discharging their cargoes, thus adding the appearance of thrifty business to the scene. In a word, the eye cannot turn in any direction from the point we have selected to take our view, without resting upon some object interesting, beautiful and pleasurable.

* For a more particular description of these works the reader is referred to the January number of the Casket for 1827.

A WHALER.

Those who have never taken the trouble or never have had an opportunity of visiting a whale ship, fitted for a three years cruize beyond Cape Horn, will be ignorant of what they have lost until a leisure moment is profitably employed in that way. There, between the plank and timbers of a ship of four hundred tons, is a little world—a monarchy in miniature, with an Emperor whose power is absolute as that of the Moon's twin brother who reigns in China, and with occupations as various as are to be found in a house of industry. There is employed at his forge a blacksmith, and here as deliberately following his avocation, a carpenter, while near at hand is to be seen the sailmaker pursuing the even tenor of his seam, and whiling away the time with a song. The whole deck from the taffrail to the heel of the bowsprit, presents to the eye of the beholder the idea and the picture of a community who know of nothing beyond the bulwarks, and to whom every thing further off was the same as if it never had existed. Just forward of the main mast is seen, deeply embedded in bricks and mortar, a huge boiler that looks as if the waters of the Pacific itself were to be boated, and the whale and mis-shapen walrus boiled to a jelly, and started into casks for New England consumption. Abaft this is the camboose, or "office of the doctor," as the sailors are in the habit of calling the cook, and truly it is a place that will be looked upon for the three succeeding years with not a little interest, as the source from whence emanates the supplies of beef and pork, but without any thing to recommend it to the attention of strangers, who are less interested.

Next to the deck, in point of interest, is the steerage, filled with implements of destruction to big fish that swim in the far off seas of other climates, and tenanted by the boat steerers, who are to make the first incision of the person of the black lord of the ocean. Here too is the tackle with which his blubber is torn off his huge bones, and hoisted on board, and here is the knife and spade that render them manageable. Separated from the steerage by a slight partition, is the cabin, the seat of government, within the precincts of which no man must come with his hat on. It is an eating, a sleeping, and a sitting room, besides being a store house of rum, tobacco, and "slop work," which articles are taken out by the Captain for retail, and which sometimes eat up the entire voyage of a fore mast hand. The cabin, too, is occasionally a work shop, if occasion require it, and the sailors aver that many a small job is done beneath the quarter deck.

But of all curious places the fore castle is the most so. There in a little room not more than a dozen feet square, are stowed, heads and points, twenty men, with their chests, their bedding, and their small stores for a three years cruize.—There they are, through heat and through cold, day after day, and month after month, wedged into a space that would destroy so many rats; and yet living, singing, and growing fat, by far the happiest of the ship's company. With a belly full of beef, a horn of grog, and an "eight barrel whale," they envy not the wealthy or the great, and they fear nothing but the lance pole of the first mate. The forecastle is also a magazine of wonderful stories, and songs about "bloody lovayers."—Many is the weatherbeaten tar, who, seated upon a sea chest, has recounted to his toilworn companions, stories of ghosts at sea, and wonderful sounds heard during night watches, when the billows were lashed into commotion by the tempestuous winds of an artic sea. But a forecastle is also a place of comfort—dog comfort—where fatigued men lay themselves down and are tosted—where they sing Yankee songs, and smoke Yankee segars, and are happy.—*Providence Cadet.*

AUTOGRAPHS.

We have before us a considerable number of autographs, and on a few of these we propose to make some brief observations.

Here is a long letter of Voltaire. How regular, how clear, how careful, with how few marks of individuality of character! Here is scarcely a trace of imagination or of feeling; no hurrying earnestness, scarcely a single letter completely and roundly formed, and a sort of contemptuous dash or pigtail at the end of many of his words, full of scorn and impertinence.

Heyne is in his writing exactly what he was in reality—firm, upright, formal, with some angularity and a good deal of eccentricity. Every word looks as if, in inditing it, he had overcome no less difficultice than those which beset his life.

The next letter is Madame de Stael's. The writing is hasty and irregular; and its imperfection seems as if it proceeded from eagerness and carelessness, rather than from inability to exhibit her mind, or the want of any to exhibit.—There is throughout the penmanship a singular mixture of weakness and strength; and he must be a novice in *billet-doux* who does not perceive, at a glance, the warmth, boldness, and decision of her mind.

Then we find a letter by Franklin in his 75th year. The hand is of a mercantile character, and as flowing, clerk-like, and complete as possible. All is regular and formal; and there are in his dashes, flourishes, and spaces, abundant tokens of that personal vanity wherein Franklin was by no means deficient.

A long letter of Christina of Sweden exhibits a very characteristic penmanship. The lines are crooked and irregular, and full of the marks of haste; the letters large, dashing, angular, imperfect, and ill-connected. The writing must strike every one as indicative of pretension, vanity, carelessness, and passion, and very meagre in feeling.

Here are a few lines from the pen of the young Pretender, as weak and full of failure as his life.

Next, we have a letter of Robespierre, a fellow-townsman of Vidocq, (both were born at Arras,) and a more celebrated rascal than he.—In this writing we see but little attention to details, and yet no openness or grandeur in the forms. Yet the execution is freer and better than the conception. There is no elegance any where, nothing like a flourish except at his own name. It would seem that he had no pleasure in beauty or ornament not connected directly with his own importance. Nothing can be conceived more opposite to boldness and exuberance of mind; and though the letter is very short, and not a public one, it contains several corrections of words, which indicate a certain study of effect. One fancies the writing to be full of cunning and meanness.

A few lines by Calvin are as bold, energetic, and decided as possible. Many of the letters are ill-conceived, but they are executed (like Servetus) with the utmost determination and vigour. It seems as if he had thought of nothing but going right on to the end of his design, and stamping his name on it when completed; and the effect, though abundantly strong, is rough and hurried. There is no ornament whatever.

We have before us a few lines by Raphael, which are as peculiar and as beautiful in point of penmanship as could be expected from him. It is round, bold, clear, and graceful, and a feeling of the beautiful seems to have been present to him in the formation of every letter.

Next is a letter of Sir Walter Scott, of which the hand-writing is chiefly remarkable for its manly and unpretending character. It bears the impress in every letter of a strong and well-developed character.

A long letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. of France, is as flighty and complex in penmanship as she was in mind. It displays considerable energy and great eagerness of character; but much also of uncertainty, confusion, inconsistency, and ostentation.

We then find a MS. by Fenelon,—first page of "Telemaque." Most of our readers must recollect with horror those weary words, "Calypso ne pouvoit se consoler du depart d'Ulysse." How often have they put us in need of consolation! How often have we thumbed them; how often, alas! drenched them with our sorrows! We can scarcely see them even in the hand-writing of Fenelon without a feeling of detestation. The writing, however, is fair and pleasant; rather feeble, indeed, and meagre, but clear, regular, and elegant.—*Athenæum.*

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

That part of what is termed the Mississippi Valley, which lies within the limits of the U. S., contains, says Mr. Darby, 1,698,000 square miles. The great central valley of the United States may be divided into five sections, the fourth one of which is the great plain of the Mississippi Valley, commencing at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, and extending west fifteen hundred miles, to the Sand Plain; and from the valley of the northern lakes to the mouth of the Ohio; a distance of six hundred miles. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Michigan; together with the region comprising the territories lying west of the States, compose this valley. This plain is a secondary formation, resting on horizontal limestone rock, embedding large quantities of shells. It is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Its bed, says A. Q. Review, which is 1500 by 900 miles in extent would cover half of Europe. Iron ore abounds generally. In Missouri there is a mass of this ore, forming a hill of 500 hundred feet in height and five miles in extent, which yields 75 per cent. iron. The lead mines of Missouri and Illinois would cover about 200 square miles, and are supposed to be the richest mines of that metal on the globe. Twelve millions of pounds were melted in 1828, and it is supposed they will furnish twenty millions during the present year. Salt water is found over the entire extent of this region. Gypsum and saltpetre, together with many of the clays and earths that are used in the arts are abundant. "Here indeed will every rood support its man; for of such a region, without barren heath, mountain waste or slope, and where all is fertile and healthful; where no timber lands need be left for fuel; with mineral resources enough to stimulate all the arts, and contribute to all wants—who can say what is the limit of its future population? Europe could seat all her nations comfortably upon this plain.

In the lakes of the valley of Mexico wild geese are seldom seen, though ducks, snipes, and bitterns are found there in prodigious numbers. I have frequently shot 20 and 30 snipes in a morning, and a great *tire de patos*, near Mexico, is one of the most curious scenes that it is possible to witness. The Indians, by whom it is principally conducted, prepare a battery, composed of 70 or 80 musket-barrels, arranged in two rows, one of which sweeps the water, while the other is a little elevated, so as to take the ducks as they rise upon the wing. The barrels are connected with each other, and fired by a train; but the whole apparatus, as well as the man who has charge of it, are concealed in the rushes, until the moment when, after many hours of cautious labour, one of the dense columns of ducks, which blacken, at times, the surface of the lake, is driven by the distant canoes of his associates sufficiently near the fatal spot. The double tier of guns is immediately fired, and the water remains strewed with the bodies of the killed and the wounded, whose escape is cut off by the circle of canoes beyond. —Twelve hundred ducks are often brought in as the result of a single fire, and during the whole season they form the ordinary food of the lower classes in the capital, where they are sold for one or at most two reals each.—*Ward's Mexico.*

EXTRAORDINARY THIEF.

One of the most extraordinary characters ever brought up in the "prigging ring," as the extensive society of thieves is called, is a young man named James Hawkins, who has scouted all attempts to banish him from this country. He is now about town, living, the police admit, according to his former plan, but very cautious in his operations, and never engaging in or countenancing any desperate or cruel enterprise. He became, when a mere boy, a pupil of the pugilistic school, and is well known by all the fighting men of London. His progress in the art of boxing was amazing: he was considered one of the very best of what are called "the light weights;" but in the course of his probation as a fighter he showed another taste which led him into many serious embarrassments. It was certainly but a natural step from one ring into the other, and then into Newgate. In the year 1816, according to the prison books, Hawkins was committed to the Giltspur-street Compter, for two years, for stealing a silver watch, chain, and seals, from a gentleman. He was then fourteen years old, and he conducted himself with great propriety during the whole period of his confinement. He gave a sample in the Compter of the singular activity which he afterwards displayed on dangerous occasions, and of the resolute spirit which those who know him have not failed to describe in terms of the most enthusiastic admiration. Some bricklayers were employed at the top of the prison in making some repairs, and Hawkins asked permission to assist them, as they were in want of a hand. The governor, (Mr. Teague,) consented, and the young prisoner mounted to the top of the gaol in an instant; and spying a swallow's nest in a corner, which it was impossible to reach without imminent danger of being dashed to pieces, he made a spring, and reached the spot. The bird flew out, and Hawkins darted along the ledges, and from plank to plank, after it, as if the flight was not a yard from the ground. This specimen was quite enough to convince the governor, that if his prisoner should have any opportunity afforded to him, he would not hesitate to give "leg bail" for his appearance, and a sharp watch was kept over his motions. Upon leaving the prison in June, 1818, he received assistance from some of the fanciers of fights, and he frequented all the well-known "flash cribs" about town. He might have supported himself by the exhibition of his skill as a pugilist, but nature was so powerful within him, as to exercise an undivided control over his mind. He picked a gentleman's pocket of a pocket-book at one of the theatres about a year after his discharge, and was apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to be transported for life. He had, between the period of his discharge and his second "trouble," committed several offences, which he was candid enough to avow, and he admitted that he deserved punishment for his past life. He, however, always had an insuperable objection to transportation. Upon being landed in New South Wales, he began to think of the means of returning; and finding that a vessel was about to sail for London, he immediately set to work, but was suddenly missed from the place in which he was lodged, that he might be suited with a master. As transports have often endeavoured to hide themselves on board vessels about to sail for England, the captains of ships ready to depart are in the habit of fumigating the holds with sulphur. This soon compels a convict who may have concealed himself to come forth, and any one caught under such circumstances is subject to immediate punishment. In this instance the ship was fumigated, the hold was a complete sulphurous fog; even the sailors on deck were scarcely able to endure the atmosphere. The Captain stood over the hatches, and called aloud "Below," but no answer was returned. "Cover the hatches, then," said the captain, "for us kill all the rats." The order was obeyed, and many a rat breathed his last. On the day after the ship put out to sea, the sailors were surprised to find a stranger at mess. "Who the devil are you!" said they to a young fellow in a Hulk dress. "Hush," said he, "I am just come from below; I went down to look after the rats, and I'm blowed if there's one of 'em alive."

The captain was immediately apprized that he had an unexpected customer, and considering that a man who would undergo so dreadful a fumigation from a mere love of his country was no common person, ordered that he should be kept in irons. Hawkins never murmured, but as soon as the vessel reached Woolwich he contrived to slip down, irons and all, into the river, and to swim ashore. He soon reached Deptford, where his brother resided, and having been released from his irons, he walked up to the metropolis, but did not show himself for sometime. As he was by this time pretty well known to the police, he thought the most prudent trade for him to follow was the country trade. He went round to the great country towns and levied contributions very liberally, and he was punctual in his attendance at fights of all sorts—man-fights, dog-fights, cock-fights, &c. &c. At last an active police-officer received information from "Miles's boy," that Hawkins would be at Weyhill-fair at Andover. There he was found sure enough, prepared for action. He was conveyed to town, tried at the Old Bailey for the capital offence of returning from transportation, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was commuted for transportation for life, and on the 24th of December, 1827, he was put into a van at Newgate, with several other convicts, in order to be taken to Sheerness. The night on which the van set out was dark and stormy, and as soon as it reached Shooter's-hill, Hawkins, who had procured a key with which he opened his irons, gently dropped from the van and escaped through the fields. He had previously given the key to his companions, and five of them were just upon the move when the flight of Hawkins was discovered. The attendants of course chose rather to prevent any more escapes than to follow such a traveller as Hawkins, who made the best of his way to the north, and carried on the game there for some time without interruption. He then visited Liverpool, where he was apprehended for some trifling offence, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for one month. The Governor of Newgate having heard at what place he sojourned, sent for him at the expiration of his term, and sent him off with a batch of convicts to Sheerness. Hawkins remained for some time at the hulks at that place, and was about three months ago sent under an adequate guard to the convict ship just about to sail from Spithead to New South Wales. He was then supposed to be out of the reach of good luck. His extraordinary character was made known to the captain and crew, and such measures were adopted as would in an ordinary case have been ridiculous, to prevent escape. The elements of Hawkins's prosperity were not, however, yet dissolved. His name was in vain called over upon the general muster. Hawkins was no where to be found, and all that could be said was, that a boat had passed along an hour before, and made for the shore with great speed.

When Hawkins was questioned the last time he was in Newgate about his escape from New South Wales, he declared solemnly that as he lay in the hold of a vessel, almost stifled with the sulphur, he saw the rats falling dead around him; that he was determined to die in the hold rather than stay on shore and that in his attempts to escape, he never underwent, except from the overpowering sulphur, the least annoyance or inconvenience. This fellow's escapes were always heard of at the pugilistic houses before they were thought of elsewhere.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE WRECKERS.

No longer was heard by the watch on shore,
The minnegun at sea. (Song.)

It is well known, that many of the inhabitants residing on the coast of Cornwall, in England, derive their principal subsistence at this day, from the wrecks which annually occur on that dangerous shore. But formerly they went a step further; it is asserted, that in numerous instances, on dark and tempestous nights, they have not only displayed false lights for the purpose of misleading sails in the offing, but murdered the hapless wretches who escaped from the waves, for the sake of plunder. About the close of the last century, various complaints were made to the British Government on the subject, but nothing decisive could be done, for want of sufficient evidence, though on more occasions than one, bodies were found, which bore evident marks of having received violence.—Among the persons suspected of being concerned in the merciless business, Ned Morris, and his son Tom, were the most notorious; indeed they seemed adapted by nature for some such employment, and for which their dwelling offered every facility; it was situated near the termination of a bold and rocky headland, known by the name of "Bloody Point," which projected upwards of two leagues into the sea; their hut was rude in the extreme, composed chiefly of huge blocks of granite, roughly put together, and roofed with spars cast ashore by the wind, over which was a thin covering of straw. The inmates were quite as uncouth as the appearance of their mansion indicated. At this time Ned was past the meridian of life, though his strength was not in the least impaired; he was above six feet high, round shouldered, with red hair and whiskers in addition to this, the small pox had destroyed whatever traces of beauty he might have been endowed with, so that his general appearance was extremely repulsive. In describing the father we describe the son also, for to use the expression of the former, he was "a real chip of the old block;" if we except the difference of age between them. In the early part of his life, Ned was a sailor, but for reasons known only to himself he abandoned the sea and married a young woman, the mother of Tom; about three years after the marriage, she died in giving birth to another son, who was reared by a neighbouring farmer, but when he grew up, being of an opposite disposition to his father and brother, he held little intercourse with them except an occasional visit. Soon after the death of his wife, Ned removed to his habitation on the Point, where he lived in the capacity of a fisherman: it was a lonely spot, as any hermit need wish to select, and their only neighbours were the seagulls and gannets, which, from time immemorial, had reared their young upon these inaccessible heights. It was a cold and stormy night in the month of December, that Ned sat in his chimney corner, watching a piece of dried fish as it lay broiling on the embers of a wood fire, when his son entered with a bundle of fire-wood, "it is a sore night and the wind is dead in shore," said Tom, as he shook the white spray from off his jacket and seated himself opposite to his father. "It is a damned bad wind that blows good to no one," observed the latter, "and I am just a thinking that if the Dutchman is not full three leagues from those hills at nine o'clock, he will stand but a bad chance of seeing daylight again, for then he will have the flood tide as well as the wind in his teeth."

"What Dutchman are you talking about, asked Tom."

"Why, the galiot that you saw in the bay the

evening," answered the father, "what other could you think?"

"It's true, I saw a sail in the offing before dark, and they expected the kind of a night," replied the other, "for they were handing their top gallant sails and hoisting a storm gib; but if you call that a galiot, it is such a one as I never saw afore; to my eye she seemed more like the trim of a brig, bound, I'll warrant you, for the straits." "And think you, boy," said Ned, raising his voice, "that I spent seven years on the sea without learning the difference atween the bluff build of a Dutch galiot, and a wall sided English brig. I tell you she is what I say, and if he can hold his canvas he may work her off the coast yet;" as he said this, he arose and placed a torch made of pitch and other combustible materials, in the window which fronted the shore.

What reply Tom was about to make, or how the dispute might have terminated, I know not; for their discourse was effectually stopped by the report of a gun, which the experienced ear of the fisher well knew to be a signal of distress.—Dutchman, or Devil, said Tom, he begins to speak; but if he gets a pilot off the land to-night, then I am out of my reckoning; there is not a craft atween this and the Lizard, that would live in that sea."

'And supposing there was,' replied the father, "Ned Morris, is not the one to show him how the land lies for the sake of a guinea or two; who knows but old Neptune is going to make us a Christmas gift; get your lanthorn, and let us away to the shore, there may be something a stirring there that we know nothing of."—When these worthies sallied forth, Ned was dressed in ordinary apparel, consisting of dark drab coloured trowsers, a blue pea jacket reaching down to the calves of his legs, while on his head he wore one of those comical shaped red woollen caps usually seen on men of his calling. The dress of Tom was similar, only that instead of the red cap he had on a tarpaulin hat, made fast to the wearer by a string round the waist, and in addition to this each of them carried a heavy club. As they approached the edge of the precipice overlooking the sea, there was a silent pause in the wind; the sail alluded to in the fisher's hut, was on the land tack, "and so near that the voice of a seaman was heard when he sang out, "Breakers close under the lee bow, helm hard a lee," cried the master, through a speaking trumpet, "let go tacks and sheets, all clear there;" for a moment the running of cordage and tacks, through the pulleys and blocks was heard, but a sudden squall at that critical juncture carrying away her gib, the helmsman was unable to keep her head to the wind; she missed stay, and drifted, impetuously toward the rocks. "By Heaven! she is our own," cried Ned, who had been an interested spectator of the foregoing scene, for the dark hull was visible amongst the white foam which surrounded it.—"By Heaven! she is ours, cried he, exultingly, "down boy, down to the beach, and, I say, Tom, make sure of the captain, living or dead, for he'll have the gold, and that is what we want;" saying this, they proceeded to descend by a steep and narrow path, which none but themselves would dare to attempt in the dark; and where we shall leave them for the present to take a view of another member of the family. This was no other than Ned's younger son, Frank, of whom we had occasion to speak before. The person by whom he was reared had a daughter named Susan, about his own age; in their childhood they played and gambled together, and conceived a strong affection towards each other; but, as they advanced in age, they discovered it was something stronger than mere affection, in short that it was love. Nor was her parents displeased at the growing passion between those young persons; the industrious habits of Frank had gained their esteem, and the first wish of their hearts was to see him the husband of their child. Every thing appeared propitious to their wishes; the wedding day was fixed on that which succeeded the one when Ned was introduced to the reader, and nothing remained to be done, except to invite the latter to be present at the festivities.—For that purpose the bridegroom muffled himself in a great-coat, to proceed to the Point; but a secret presentiment of ill, pervaded the mind of Susan; she could not refrain from tears as he bade her good night, and she followed him with her eyes until he was lost in the surrounding darkness. On the way, his attention was arrested by the repeated firing of guns, and the bright rockets which ever and anon burst in the air, told a tale which could not be misunderstood; he hastened to his father's hut, and finding it tenantless, read by guessed the cause; with much difficulty he discovered a path which led by a circuitous round to the beach: when he arrived there, fragments of the wreck were strewed along the shore and floating in the surge; in this way he walked along, straining his eyes in vain, when he was roused by the report of fire arms at a short distance from him; he hastened in that direction, and found his father and brother defending themselves against four men. "Lend us a hand, said the former," when he recognized Frank," who was already preparing himself for that purpose, "lend us a hand, said he, "these rascals have the odds against us." "Desist, young man," exclaimed one of the party, "I command you, in the king's name, to desist, or the consequences will rest on your own head." The darkness prevented Frank from seeing the person who addressed him distinctly; he, therefore, supposed him some one with whom his father had quarrelled respecting their claims to the plunder, and in the impulse of the moment fired a horse pistol, and killed the man upon the spot. At that instant, Tom, who was engaged with another of the party, fell with the loss of blood; all three rushed upon Frank and his father, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in making them both prisoners, and being well secured, they were led to a cavern in the rocks, where they remained until morning. When day light began to dawn, Frank, to his inexpressible dismay, saw that his captors were the livery of his country to be ignorant of the dreadful penalty incurred by those persons who oppose any one bearing the commission of royalty; and his heart sunk within him, when he reflected that of this crime he was guilty to its fullest extent, these men, who belonged to the preventive service, were employed in reconnoitering the coast; endeavouring, if possible, to discover the haunts of a small, but daring band of smugglers, who had long infested these parts with impunity; they had embarked from a revenue station some leagues distant in a light boat, and coasted thus far, when the thickening of clouds and other indications warned them of the impending storm; they hauled their boat ashore, and drew her out of reach of the surf, until the fury of the tempest should be exhausted; as they lay concealed in a cave, they saw the lanthorn, which Ned carried descend among the rocks, and guessing it to be the smugglers of whom they were in pursuit, followed the light silently for some time, when seeing him strike a seaman who had escaped from the wreck, and lay drenched upon the beach, they at once attacked him, and the reader already knows the result. When sufficiently light, the whole party, including Tom, who was now recovered, began slowly to ascend the cliffs; they were approaching the summit, when he who had hold of Ned happening to slip his foot, the latter, by a sudden exertion, shook off the hold, extricated his hands, and springing on a projecting crag, cried, "Now, by Heaven, I defy you; no hangman shall ever fix the rope on the neck of Ned Morris." The man was instantly on his feet, and advancing a few steps, fired his carabine, but without effect; for Ned grasped the unfortunate officer round the waist, bounded into the air, and both were dashed to pieces on the rocks below. A messenger was then dispatched for a guard of soldiers to escort the prisoners to the town of St. Germains, there to await their trial at the approaching assizes. The day soon arrived, when the unhappy brothers were summoned to appear at the bar to answer for their offences; there was a look of cold indifference visible in the hard features of Tom, as he surveyed the mass of people drawn together to hear the trial, and which a transient observer might mistake for the effect of innocence. Not so his brother, he was pale and dejected, pleaded guilty to the charge for which he was impeached, and threw himself on the mercy of the court; it was in vain; the judges were prejudiced against him, and resolved on making a dreadful example; a verdict of guilty was returned against both the prisoners, who were condemned to undergo the sentence of the law. The morn of execution was ushered in by the solemn tolling of bells, and they were led to the gallows, where their coffins lay waiting to receive them; the cart was scarce drawn from under them when a piercing shriek was heard, and a woman was seen rushing through the triple files of soldiery who attended at the execution. It was Susan—she found means the night previous to escape from the vigilant eye of her parents, and hastened to take a last farewell of her betrothed, and afford another instance of the power of woman's love. Ever since, she has been the inmate of a madhouse, although she deserved a better fate. On the side of Ned's hut now stands one of those high white landmarks usually built on promontories; when sailing past, the mariner will still point to the spot where once dwelt his implacable foe, and would fain persuade the voyager, that the snow-white sea-birds which fly screaming over it, are the spirits of those who fell by his relentless hand.

REGINALD.

Evening Post.

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EPISTLE.

From the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in New-York, by Adjournments from the 25th of the 5th Month to the 29th of the same, inclusive, 1829.

To our Meetings and the Members composing them.

Dear Friends,

We have again been favored to meet in the capacity of a Yearly Meeting; and of the various interesting concerns which have, at this time, engaged our attention, the different allotments of our absent brethren and sisters, under the peculiar trials that have attended them, since our last meeting, have deeply interested our best feeling.

We may inform you, that this meeting has been large; and in its several sittings we have experienced a precious covering, under which many dear friends were enabled to extend the word of counsel, of caution, and of encouragement.

The deficiencies observable in the accounts from our quarterly meetings, were the occasion of many pertinent remarks; and we regret that our absent members could not be partakers of the exercises.

Let us consider, beloved friends, that the late extraordinary occurrences in our society, have produced an interest in the minds of others, to which we cannot be indifferent. Then is there not a necessity to double our diligence, and to examine narrowly our conduct, lest instead of proving ourselves followers of Christ, we become stumbling blocks to the honest inquirer, and bring reproach on our high profession?

It is with reluctance that we advert, in this epistle, to some of the charges so widely circulated against us; and whilst we recommend to each member of the society, the refutation of them by a careful attention to his own conduct, we can, as a yearly meeting, confidently assert that they are unfounded calumnies.

Those who have voluntarily withdrawn from us, have charged us with having driven them from our meeting houses. This is so far from being true, that their departure was contrary to our advice, but preferred by themselves, to a submission to the established usages of the society.

An offer to them has since been several times repeated by us, to enter into an equitable arrangement in regard to the property; but it has been met with silent neglect, instead of that ingenuous disposition, which characterizes the man of pure intentions.

We are also constrained to declare, that we know none amongst us who deny the Scriptures. Should any such be found, we recommend them to the particular care of the Society, that by suitable labor, they may be convinced of their error. How could we escape the charge of hypocrisy, should we deny the Scriptures, and at the same time call, as we do in the queries, for a frequent perusal of them in our families. We highly esteem those invaluable writings, and desire that all, and more particularly the youth of our society, may become more acquainted with their interesting contents. But in coincidence of belief with our worthy predecessors, we admit there is "a more sure word of prophecy," which inspired the servants of God before the Scriptures were written. But we seek not to derogate from the letter, or in any respect to impeach its authenticity. But the most important charge preferred against us by the separatists, seems to be that we deny the fundamental principles of the Christian Religion; and that we reject the offered means of salvation through Jesus Christ. When charges of such serious import are disseminated, by some who were once active members of the society, it is due to others, and to ourselves, to meet them with a direct contradiction.

The history of our Society establishes the fact, that friends have ever taken a view of these interesting truths, in some respects differing from that of contemporaneous professors: and our early friends, were, by some, charged with a denial of Christ. But they pronounced this accusation, as we do now, "*a very great slander.*"

We can, in sincerity, adopt the language used by William Penn, viz: "However positively *we* may reject, or deny, our adversary's *unscriptural and imaginary satisfaction*, let all know, this, that we pretend not to know any other name, by which remission, atonement, and salvation, can be obtained, but Jesus Christ the Saviour: who is the power and wisdom of God." This we conceive to be scriptural doctrine, taught by our blessed Lord, when in that prepared body, in which he came to do the Father's will. Christ testified, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." And again: "I do nothing of myself, but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things."—And saith the Apostle: "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." Our dependence should be on *this* sure foundation, "Christ in us the hope of Glory;" as an active principle in the soul of men, bringing into subjection every propensity, producing in the obedient the fruits of the kingdom of God.

The present circumstances of our society, present a favorable opportunity for the exercise of forbearance, brotherly kindness, and charity; being more ready to forgive than to resent injuries. As we come into the gentle spirit, we shall more and more witness, in our own experience, the weapons of our warfare to be, not carnal, but spiritual: and that "greater is he that is in us, than he that is in the world."

Signed by direction and on behalf of said meeting.

SAMUEL MOTT, }
MARY BRISTOL, } Clerks.

LIST OF INSOLVENTS,

(As far as could be obtained,) to be heard before the Judges of the District Court, on the 24th June, 1829. The names of those who give private notice to their creditors, cannot be obtained for publication.

J. A. Innes, innkeeper, National Hotel, Chesnut st.
Aaron Clement, innkeeper, Indian Queen, 15 S. Fourth.
Thos. Hand, tavern keeper, Callowhill st. wharf.
Jacob Hazeza, trader, N. Front above Callowhill.
Farmer Burse, late merchant, 244 N. Front street.
Roger Smith, mariner, 381 S. Front st. Southwark.
Christopher Lake, laborer, Green near Second st.
James Bray, mariner, Plumb, near Fourth st.
Samuel Vaughan, shipwright, Kensington.
Wm. B. Johnson, one of the late firm of Johnson & Thatcher, shoe dealers, Race st.
Thos. Mercer, comedian, Pine above Tenth st.
Joseph Clark, manufacturer, Manayunk.
Thos. W. Newlin, accountant, 238 Spruce st.
Wm. Waters, accountant, 2. Front street.
Andrew M'Dowell, stone cutter, Market, W. of Broad.
August H. Ritchers, drayman, formerly baker, Coates st. near the Old York Road.
Neal'l. Siter, carpenter, Hamilton Village.
Jonathan Stephens, oysterman, 36 Blackberry alley.
Basile Perreiau, late mariner, Lombard st.
John Clayton, shoemaker, 153 Water st.
Giacento De Angeli, confectioner, 264 Market st.
George Snyder, inn keeper, late grocer, N. E. corner of Fourth and Tammany sts.
John S. Phillips, sugar refiner, S. Front st.
Jas. G. Stacey, merchant, 130 S. Third st.
Davis B. Stacey, merchant, 220 Spruce st.
Peter Minner, coach trimming manufacturer, 83 N. Third st.
George Shank, tobacconist, 169 N. Second st.
Robt. Thomas, carter, late laborer, 44 Race st.
Gardiner Brownell, late shopkeeper, N. W. corner of Twelfth and Lombard sts.
John Rease, whitesmith, Juniper st.
Joseph S. Cranmer, shoemaker, 29 S. Second st.
Isaac Bedford, late storekeeper, 58 N. Second st.
Thomas Bedford, Jr. late storekeeper, 58 N. Second st.
Wm. H. Moore, carpenter, Dilwyn st. N. L.
Jeremiah Briggs, accountant, Arch st.
Wm. P. Mort, commission merchant, Bank st.
Alexander M'Donnell, tin peddar, Third st. above Poplar lane.
John Ellison, brick maker, Schuylkill Fifth, between Spruce and Pine sts.
Thos. G. Boyd, carpenter, Mercer st.
Robert C. Kid, coach maker, Laurel st.
John Norvell, editor, S. Tenth st.
Sam'l. B. Chapman, miller, of Chester, Delaware co. now in Arch street Prison.
Paul C. Stewart, accountant, 10 Union st.
Wm. Hendershaw, coach driver, Burr's court.
Chs. Sexton, coach driver, South above Sixth st.
Joseph Rue, carpenter, Noble, near Seventh st.
John Haviland, architect, N. Fifth street.
Thomas Denliver, stationer, George st.
Martin Dubs, Jr. Merchant, S. W. corner of Ninth and Race sts.
Jehu Robinson, carpenter, Catherine near Fifth st.
John King, oak cooper, N. Front st. between Brown street, and Poplar Lane.
Wm. Rork, labourer, Cherry, near Sch. Eighth st.
John Coulter, merchant, Union st.
John H. Kephart.
Benj. Turpin, waterman, 14 Shippen street.
Richard Habe, Hatter, 142 N. Third st.
Wm. Turner, oysterman, 91 Shippen st.
John Vaneman, tailor, 93 S. Fifth street.
Thomas Horner, bricklayer, Christian, below 2d st.
Patrick Logan, weaver, 6 Type Alley.
Milligen S. Gebler, of firm of M. S. & C. F. Gebler, whitesmith, 17 Boyd Alley.
Hugh Brady, storekeeper, City of Philadelphia.
William L. Harber, shoe manufacturer, 542 S. Front.
Henry G. Perrine, attorney at law, 50 N. Fifth street.
John Sloss, manufacturer, Kensington.
Joseph Barber, cordwainer, N. Liberties.
Chas. E. Quicksal, bricklayer, do.
Joseph Keyser, house carpenter do.
Patrick McGonigle, laborer, 287 S. 4th street.
Morgan Wemyss, laborer, 287 S. 4th street.
William Hanse, Mead Alley, waterman.
John Kerr, Pine, above 13th street, dyer.
Wm. Bryan, George's street, Southwark, cordwainer.
Philip S. Ruby, Cresson's alley, painter and glazier.
Harmon Reed, 17 Christian street, cordwainer.
John Morrell, Chesnut, above Broad, carpenter.
Jonathan Woodington, Frankford, tooth brush maker.
James Carroll, Morgan's court, betwen 12th and 13th, and Vine and Callowhill, weaver.
John F. Markward, 5th above Spruce, blacksmith.
Benjamin Roach, 4th and Catharine, carter.
Henry M'Masters, Spruce, above Fifth, cordwainer.
James Gales, 61 North Fifth street, do.
Hamilton Stares, Moyamensing, laborer.
John Adams, South, above Fifth, tavernkeeper.
John Lindsay, Wood, above 12th, comb maker.
John D. West, 10 Bread street, painter and glazier.
Daniel W. Cunningham, 535 Vine, wheelwright.
David L. Fisher, 95 S. 3d street, upholsterer.
Francis A. Sp[illegible], Cherry street, carpenter.
Wm. Gale, N. Liberties, laborer.
Abraham H. Simkins, N. Liberties, laborer,
John Hemer, Kensington, blacksmith.
Benjamin Palmer, South street, oysterman.
John Scott, Vine, 3 doors above 2d, carpenter.
John Wood, Chesnut, above Broad, weaver.
Samuel Mayland, Greea, between 2d and Front streets, N. L., tobacconist.
Wm. S. Morrison, 10 Warren street, porter.
James Y. Leonard, Vernon st., Southwark, cordwainer.
Hugh Brown, back of Shippen and 13th, weaver.
Wm. M. Purnell, tailor, back of 50 south Front.
James Brown, south 4th, butter.
Thomas Peck, city of Philadelphia, mariner.
James McCalvy, south Water, dealer.
Thos. C. Bailey, Phila. co. late gardiner.
David Sunderland, Franklin st. mason.
Alex. White, Southwark, tobacconist.
John Leister, jr. Hopkins' ct. tanner and currier.
John Eastburn, Third, below Christian, sail maker.
Henry Welsh, No 2 Cherry st. cordwainer.
Wm. Britton, School 8th, near Race, harness maker.
Wm. S. Hipple, 12 south 6th, broker.
Saml. M. Wisdom, 23 Blackberry alley, carpenter.
Fred. Straley, 175 north 8th, blacksmith.
Zephania D. Mullen, Penn township, lamp maker.
Paul Russell, Penn township, labourer.
Thos. Wilson, 5th, above Bearer, Druggist.
John Kirk, Smith's court, coach maker.
Oliver Dunn, 3 south 4th, innkeeper.
Robt. McKoy, 8 Tammany, brand & stamp cutter.
James Carr, 252 S. 3d, late innkeeper.
Peter W. Bark, 162 Race, saddler.
Arsene N. Girault, co. of Phila. teacher.
Lewis Jones, Oak st. above Noble, waterman.
Charles Levering, Roxborough township, late grocer.
John Barnhelt, James st. near Ruan, victualler.
John Smile, south 2d, near Federal, tailor.
Charles Johnes, 88 Vine, late merchant.
Thos. J. Stockton, Water above Market, cabinet maker.
Henry Styles, 20 Wagners alley, baker & oysterman.
Joseph Hollowbush, Cherry near 5th, umbrella maker.
Wm. Curry, 28 Garden st. bricklayer.
Richard Frisby, city of Phila. barber.
Alex. Summers, Laurel st. N. L. mariner.
Wm. Hamilton, Julia Ann st. bricklayer.
Reuben Moseley, Kensington, carter.
Hevil L. Granville, Kensington, glass polisher.
John Jefferson, 14 Powell st. comedian.
Michael Modeste, South st. waiter.
Ezra Corey, corner 12th and Vine, mariner.
John Benner, co. of Philad. chemist.
James Matthai, Gibbs' ct. waiter.
Wm. L. Stoulder, back of 158 Vine, gilder.
Jos. Medcalf, co. of Philad. cordwainer.
Terrence O'Neal, Kensington, weaver.
Michael McConnell, 17 Watson's al. labourer.
Wm. Baldt, Kensington, labourer.
Henry Soleman, 117 South st. attorney at law.
Rowland Hood, Little Dock st. cordwainer.
Henry Reynolds, Marriott's Lane, carpenter.
Jos. S. Lovering, 24 north 7th st. late of the firm of Phillips & Lovering, sugar refiners.
John O'Daniel, 6 Library st. attorney at law.
Simon Metzye, 42 Carpenter st. late oysterman.
Joseph R. Page, jr. 113 Filbert st. comedian.
John Brown, Germantown, woollen manufacturer.
Chas. Thompson, Chesnut above Broad, watchman.
Joseph Kemble, 5th st. below South, cordwainer.
John Agnew, Frankford, turner.
John Wheeler, Penn Township, blacksmith.
John F. Barnes, Grape alley, late innkeeper.
Edward Shaw, Kensington, chair maker.
Mark S. Lubin, 204 Cedar st. tin ware manufacturer.
David Lewis, Lombard, near 6th, labourer.
Laurence Lewis, 100 Mechanic st. carpenter.
Zeans Fisher, Chesnut Hill, labourer.
John Burrows, Arch st. west of Broad, labourer.
Morris Hopkins, Arch st. west of Broad, labourer.
Horace Smith, Arch st. west of Broad, labourer.
Michael M'Closkey, Arch st. west of Broad, weaver.
Edward A. Laforest, 211 Arch st. agent.
Saml. Thompson, 67 N. 6th, late innkeeper.
Robert Howard, Arch st. west of Broad, labourer.
John Sloss, Kensington, weaver.
John Smith, south 2d, near Federal, tailor.
Wm. Freeman, N. Liberties, labourer.
David Horton, 38 S. 4th, late teacher.
Jacob Barnhelt, Arch st. west of Broad, victualler.
Garret Hendrickson, John Rickhow, Jacob Wagner
Abraham Mickey, Penitentiary.

According to the Nashville Republican, this season's drought is almost unprecedented. The Cumberland has been confined within its banks the whole spring—a very rare occurrence. On the 2nd, it was too low for steamboats, except those of the smallest size.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The Farmers' Brewery, at the corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, was purchased on Tuesday by Mordecai L. Dawson, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. There is a ground rent of 700 dollars per annum on the premises. The original cost of the property was 70,000 dollars.

A man, attempting to break a spirited young horse to go in a gig, Sunday morning, in Callowhill street, was thrown out, and had his thigh broken in two places. He was immediately taken to the hospital.

The June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, ended on Friday last. The term was only *nine* days in duration. 144 bills were acted on by the Grand Jury; 60 of these were for assaults and batteries, of which 24 were returned "ignoramus, prosecutor to pay cost." Forty-three were bills for larceny.

It appears that during the recent earthquake in Spain, several persons afflicted with violent rheumatism were perfectly cured. This phenomenon is attributed to the effect of electricity, or the revolution produced in the system by fright.

The packet boat Swan, formerly of the Schuylkill, and intended to ply between Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk, arrived at Easton last week. The editor of the Argus, not having the fear of temperance societies before his eyes, informs his readers that she has a bar where they may wet their whistles.

A gentleman from Washington, in this State, mentions that, in a recent ride with a friend, through the woods near that town, they could scarcely hear each other speak, the locusts were so numerous and noisy.

There is now growing in the garden of Capt. Samuel Hunt, in Northfield, Mass. a Dandelion from one root, containing four hundred and eighty-two leaves, and one hundred and forty-seven stems; eighty of which are three times larger than those of common growth. It occupies a circle of six feet circumference.

Major Wilson, Engineer of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and Colonel De Witt Clinton, Engineer of the Juniata Canal, have resigned their offices.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have postponed, to next session, the consideration of the bill to provide for a Rail Road from Boston to Albany.

John Craig, of Baltimore, has been appointed Superintendent of the Patent Office, at Washington, in place of Dr. Jones, removed.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was prorogued, on the 12th inst. to the first Wednesday of next January. The bill for a State Tax of $75,000 has been passed.

The New York Mercantile advertiser states that the money market in Wall street is easier, and that persons in credit meet their engagements with little or no inconvenience.

Another bill has been found against Dr. Watkins, to which a general demurrer has been filed.

A mine of quicksilver has been found in Canada, by Indians on the river St. Maurice, about two days journey from the town of Shree Rivers. A specimen has been examined at Montreal, and pronounced excellent. The Sheriff, Mr. Ogden, was to proceed, on the 5th, to inspect the spot where it was found.

Mr. E. Forrest and Mrs. Knight are at Cincinnati, Ohio; the Advertiser, of that place, speak of both in exalted terms—they have been received with hands and hearts in them.

A Cleaveland, Ohio, paper, of June 4, says: Every Steam Boat and vessel is filled with emigrants to the western country. It is computed that 600 have landed at this place, within a fortnight, mostly from the Eastern States, and are settling in the adjacent counties.

A Shawneetown, Illinois, paper, of May 30, says—It is a fact so novel as to be worthy of remark, that, on Saturday last, bacon was shipped at this place for Pennsylvania. It was the produce of the Wabash country, and purchased by a gentleman from Economy.

John Ollenbockengraphensteinertsofen has a letter to his address in the Baltimore post-office.

There fell on the City of Savannah between Saturday night and Monday morning, 256,894,-118 gallons of water, weighing 2,988,400,000 lbs. or 1,334,938 tons; supposing the city to stand on 118,062,179 square feet, which is as near the truth as can be ascertained from a plan—the pluviametor gave 1.66 inches.

There are thirteen banks in the State of Connecticut, from which reports were made during the late session of the legislature. The aggregate amount of capital is $4,370,103, of which $2,472,400 belong to the Hartford and Phœnix banks in Hartford. The whole amount of bills in circulation is $1,824,198.

On Saturday last, as Captain Henry Todd was returning in a wagon from Woburn to Medford, Mass. about one o'clock, the bolt which connects the forward wheels drew out, precipitating him to the ground. Medical aid was immediately called, but he survived the accident only 30 minutes, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

Captain Alexander S. Wadsworth is appointed to the command of the U. S. frigate Constellation, lying at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.

A Dark Transaction.—Samuel *Black*, of *Black*-man's district, Georgia, was lately brought before Justice *Black*-ford, charged with assaulting one Mr. *Brown*, from whom he received a *black* eye.

The Newport Mercury of Saturday last, says—"This number completes Seventy-One Years since the Newport Mercury was first published in this Town, (June, 1758,) by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin."

The brig Dromo, arrived at New York on Wednesday from Tampico, had specie and bullion on board to the value of nearly 80,000 dollars. About half the amount belongs to Spanish gentlemen expelled by the recent law of the Mexican Congress.

According to the Raleigh Register, 49 out of 114 families in Wake County, N. C. were lately found to be without a bible. In 12 of them, not an individual could read. In another part of the same county, 16 families were found, within a few miles, in which none of the parents could read.

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle asserts that the depravity of London is known to exceed in proportion that of any other capital; and that it is ascertained by statistical comparison that "there is more gross wickedness in Great Britain, than in any other European country."

The Quebec Gazette remarks, that about 160 emigrants from Yorkshire, who arrived at this port from England a week ago, have set out for the state of Illinois, via Montreal. A number of them had agricultural implements and some money.

The President has appointed James D. Westcott, Jr. of New Jersey, Secretary of the Territory of Florida, in place of W. N. M'Carty, resigned.

During the thunder storm on Sunday night, a lady, residing in Courtlandt street, New York, was very much alarmed and went to bed. As the storm increased she became exceedingly agitated, and at length a fit seized her. Before medical assistance could reach her, she was a corpse.

From the 1st of May to the present time, 2640 passengers have arrived at the port of New York from Great Britain, viz: from London, 285; Liverpool, 1423; Bristol, 31; Rye, 419; Scotland, 285; Plymouth, 40; Ireland, 155.

The Montreal Herald states, that *Edmund Burke*, one of the most *celebrated* characters in the Province, has lately been set at liberty, upon condition of leaving the country for ever. He was under sentence of death for having violated a conditional pardon by which he was saved from the gallows.

While a detachment of the 71st (Highland) regiment was proceeding in a steamboat, on lake Ontario, from Kingston to York, one of the best soldiers lay on the deck with his knapsack under his head, and turning over in his sleep, fell overboard, and lost his life.

Samuel Hinkle, the supervisor of Northampton township, dug out of the road a sand-stone weighing between 400 and 500 pounds, as round as a cannon ball.—He intends to send it on to Philadelphia, for the use of the ship Pennsylvania.

A destructive fire raged in Fleet street, London, on the morning of the 11th of May last. A whole range of buildings was destroyed. Among the sufferers was Mr. Carlisle, the bookseller, who was uninsured, and lost all his property. Mr. Carlisle, finding all attempts to escape by the stairs impossible, opened a window in the second story and jumped out into the street, by which one of his legs was broken.

A sister of Mlle. Sontag, about fifteen years old, sang at the Argyll Rooms, on the 15th May, and received great applause.

In Leicestershire, Eng. a man was lately knocked down and repeatedly gored by a bullock. His cries brought a pony to his aid, and the little fellow's heels drove off the assailant.

The City Inspector reports the deaths of 79 persons in New York, during the past week; viz. 21 men, 20 women, 24 boys, and 14 girls—20 died of consumption.

A tavern keeper at Leeds, Eng. has offered a fine pig, to be "romanced" for, by 20 subscribers, at 5 shillings each; two veteran liars to act as referees. At the latest betting, it was ten to one against the host. Our trotters beat the English; and we think we could point out two or three champions who would stand a chance for the pig.

A duel took place on the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg, on the 28th March, between Isaac Caldwell and John B. Peyton, Esq. The fire of Judge Caldwell did not take effect; Mr. Peyton's shot took effect in the left hand of his antagonist. They fought at ten paces, with rifles.

Two monstrous children, both alive, from Dutchess county, are exhibited at Peale's Museum, N. Y. The eldest is under 6 years, 3 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 205 pounds. The other is under 3 years, 3 feet 4 inches high, weighing 124 pounds.

On the 12th of next August the King of England will be 67 years old.

Potter, the colored Ventriloquist, has been fined $10 for performing without license in Medford, Mass.

Deaths in Baltimore during the past week—males 19—females 17—total 36—of this number 20 were under two years of age.

Henry G. Sargent, Engineer of the Delaware line of the Pennsylvania Canal, has declined continuing in the service of the State, under the new regulations established by the new Board of Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Adams, the late President, left New-York on Tuesday afternoon in the Steam Ship Chancellor Livingston, for Providence. Previous to his departure Mr. Adams received an invitation from the owners of the Packet Ship Canada, to partake of some refreshments and view her beautiful cabin, which he accepted.

In the last week of May, the community of Nashville was "much agitated and excited, by the unexpected insolvency of a gentleman of the bar, who enjoyed the almost unlimited confidence of his friends." His debts amount to more than one hundred thousand dollars. Speculation was the cause of his ruin. His name is not published.

Judge Crawford, at the late term of the United States District Court, in Mobile, upon full argument, decided that the Court could not lawfully entertain jurisdiction of a case in favor of the Bank of the United States.

A writer in the Mobile Register of May 29, asks, "What are we to do for Corn and Hay for our horses through the summer? There is not as much in our market as will answer the consumption. Corn is said to be *two dollars a barrel*, and Hay is two dollars a hundred."

A letter from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. of Tuesday evening, says:—"An injunction was served on the officers of the Middle District Bank this morning. It has knocked the bills down one half. The Bank of Columbia was enjoined yesterday."

From the Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Praia de Flamengo, *near Rio de Janeiro, April 8th, 1829.*

Of the safe arrival of the Guerriere and St. Louis, at Rio, after a passage of 42 days, you will have been apprised by the brig Latona, probably some time before this reaches New York.

Much as I had heard and read of the beauty and richness of scenery in Brazil, my highest anticipations have been surpassed by the splendor of the bay of Rio. It can scarce be rivalled by any thing in the world; and whether viewed in panorama or *detail*, is full of varied beauty and magnificence. As much so, by nature, I think, as the wildest and most picturesque of the South Sea Islands I have seen: and to which is added the effect of much architectural display amidst the luxuriance of high, tropical cultivation. It is not however my intention to describe—the pen of a poet, and the pencil of an artist, would be requisite to the task.

Mr. Tudor, our Charge des Affaires, has been exceedingly kind to me; and I am now spending a few days with him, at a delightful house he occupies, immediately on the bay, two miles from the city, in the vicinity of the Gloria Hill, and of Botofoga, among the most interesting and charming spots in the environs of the capital. I was happy to find him very high in the diplomatic corps here. He is greatly respected by all the foreign Ministers, and is equally popular with the Government, and with Americans. I should think him admirably qualified for the situation he holds; and in the treaty which he has formed, and in the prosecution of our claims, he has made a deep impression on the Court, not only of the energy and decision of our nation, but of the high-toned, and, at the same time liberal principles of political economy, by which we wish our foreign relations to be regulated. Though in ill health, he has been most indefatigable in the objects of his mission; and, I believe, has been, all things considered, (and they are far from being few,) very successful.

On Thursday, 2d inst. an extraordinary session of the Cortes, or Imperial Legislature, convened by the order of the Emperor, was opened by him in person. A card from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, admitted me to the tribune of the diplomatic corps, from which I had a full view of the ceremony. It took place at the Senate House—a neat, oblong building of two stories, stuccoed and painted yellow, in the Campo d'Alecamacas—a large square, or common, near the suburbs of the city. The interior corresponds very well with the exterior appearance; and consists of several large and lofty apartments, furnished with carpets and silk hangings, and forming anti-rooms to the Senate Chamber, and the private rooms, for the use of the Emperor in putting on, and laying aside, his crown and robes.

The Chamber, or Senate Hall, is a spacious, oblong apartment, in a neat and simple style of architecture; the walls painted in imitation of a delicately veined yellowish marble, and ornamented with white pilasters; the cornices and ceiling are in stucco, of a plain and chaste pattern. The Throne, with tribunes for the foreign ambassadors, &c. on either side, occupies the north end; the east is filled with large windows in drapery of silk, green and gold; on the south is a small gallery for the public, and on the west, in a recess, another, hung with crimson damask, for the nobility. The floor is covered with green cloth; and the seats of the members, chairs of rose wood and cane, are in three ranges on either side of the hall, on a platform of small elevation, leaving a wide passage in the middle the whole length of the hall, to the foot and of the throne.

We reached the square at half past 12 o'clock—the Emperor having fixed one, as the hour at which he should arrive from his country residence, three miles from the city. When we entered the Senate Chamber, the members of both houses had assembled, and were answering to the call of the roll: every one in full court dress; ecclesiastics and laymen, peers and commoners, presenting a varied as well as splendid display of costume. The cabinet ministers occupied chairs on each side of the throne.

Happily for us simple republicans, a throne, that gorgeous seat for which men have been known to sacrifice their all, temporal and eternal—is a thing which needs to be *described*, having never been seen, and may it never be seen, within our borders. That of Brazil, is a richly carved *armed chair*, supported by two miniature lions, and the whole covered with gilding: the point of the high back is surmounted by a gilt crown, and its cushions are of white satin, embroidered with gold. The ascent to the square platform of green silk velvet on which it stands, is by three steps, covered with the same material. The whole is beneath a green canopy of green velvet, with a crown, &c. in gold in front, attached to the cornice above, from which heavy hangings of velvet and gold, lined with damask of white, figured with the same rich material, descend to the platform and floor of the chamber.

All things being now in readiness for his imperial majesty, we must announce his approach by a flourish of trumpets, the rumbling of chariot wheels, and clattering of hoofs, while a noble band strike up at the entrance of the house. The Senators and Deputies left their seats, for anti-rooms, while the Emperor was in his private apartment. Precisely at 1 o'clock, Don Pedro, preceded by a couple of officers of state, and followed by his ministers and the members, entered the farther end of the hall. He is tall and large, and finely formed, and his whole air and appearance majestic. He did not appear to be in a very pleasant mood, and his look and step were haughty. He wore a crown, and used the sceptre as a staff, having a splendid sword also at his side. The robe is of green velvet, magnificently embroidered with gold, and lined with white satin; the train was supported by a courtier, who, as he ascended the throne, threw it gracefully over the steps. The cape, instead of ermine, is the beautiful yellow feathers of the *toucan*, a Brazilian bird, and a part of the costume of the ancient Caciques of the country.

As the Emperor approached the throne he stopped for a moment to bow to the ambassadors which gave me the expression of his full face. But for the ill humour of the moment, I should have called him good looking: his features are regular, his eye large, prominent, and black or dark hazle, and his mouth and chin enveloped in mustachios and whiskers. Immediately on taking his seat, a secretary handed him from a rich port-folio, a sheet of letter paper, on one page of which was his speech. He read it slowly and distinctly, and with emphasis—and as soon as he had finished, which was in less than five minutes, bowing again to the diplomatic corps, left the Chamber in the same manner he had entered. The speech, being in Portuguese, I did not understand; it consisted of the repetition, *for the fourth time*, of the absolute necessity of the public treasury's being replenished; measures which he has urged in vain, and the neglect of which by the representatives, probably gave rise to the mood, in which he appeared to *be*. A reform in the Judiciary system of the empire, he has also strongly urged. As it now exists, it is marked with all the barbarism of the blackest ages of Portugal. There is no process of form in an arrest. A man is seized and thrown into prison, to remain there till his prosecutor, whoever he may be, shall choose to bring him to trial. He has no notice of the witnesses to appear against him—no allowance of food, and is entirely at the mercy of his enemy. The judges have a salary of $1200 only, and yet, besides making money in their office, *spend yearly* $1200. There is much opposition to the administration in the legislature, and a great deal of anarchy throughout the empire

erful impression. The heat during the past week has been raging most furiously, to the great annoyance of all who are not partial to the temperature of the torrid zone; and more especially to our disquiet, who are as sensitive in this matter as a Norwegian. Tuesday and Wednesday, particularly the latter, were literally *scorchers*; (a more expressive word than some which are more classical,) and vain would be the attempt to delineate the suffering we underwent in our walks abroad, and even in our quiet restings (if so they could be called) at home. A vapour bath, at 80 above zero, would have been coolness itself, compared with the state of our feeling. About noon, on Wednesday, the weather, which had been gradually becoming warm, grew intensely hot, and before five o'clock was almost insupportable. Not a breath of air was a-stir, to cool the glowing features; and men panted as if their hearts were bursting; when suddenly a heavy mass of cloud was seen rising out of the west, and all eyes were strained to catch this portent of a coming storm. For a little time it continued to ascend, and then a gust of wind swept along, carrying in its course such volumes of dust, that all objects were completely enveloped for a little time in "darkness visible." Soon, however, the wind subsided, and then the welcome rain poured down upon the parched earth in torrents. Never did we feel more forcibly the truth and beauty of Shakespeare's famous illustration of mercy,—

"like the rain,
Upon the earth beneath, it is twice blest'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes,"

than as we sat cooling our fevered brow, and looking abroad upon the reviving influences the shower was then exercising. For several hours the rain continued with increased violence, and at intervals, until midnight, accompanied by extremely heavy thunder. One peal we remember particularly, for it fell upon our ear with such terrible distinctness that, for a moment, we were almost paralyzed. The lightning, too, which played about in broad sheets, was unusually vivid.

On Thursday the weather was comfortable. The dust in the streets was laid, and the atmosphere purified, by the storm of the preceding night; and a fine, fresh, balmy current of air kept us in good humour throughout the day.—How long this may continue, we know not, but for its welcome presence we are duly thankful; first, because it has relieved our wearied frame, and given a new impulse to our depressed feelings; and secondly, because it has enabled us to make a paragraph, which otherwise would probably have cost us some trouble.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

The present annual exhibition of this Institution is not inferior to any which has preceded it, and in the number of works by native artists, goes considerably beyond any former season.—We have not time to notice particularly the various objects claiming attention, but we would just remark that the collection of portraits with which the walls of the gallery are adorned, has never, in this city, and probably in this country, been surpassed for pictorial beauty and striking fidelity of likeness. Sully, Neagle, Eichholz, Otis, Lawrence, Grimes, &c. have contributed largely to this collection; and some small whole-lengths by Mr. J. W. Hubard, reflect high credit upon that young and promising artist. The miniatures by Miss Lewis, Miss Peale and others, are beautiful specimens of the perfection to which the art may be brought, and some drawings in crayon, by a deaf and dumb pupil of Mr. C. G. Childs, are really beautiful.

The large pictures are principally the same as at former exhibitions; among which a very conspicuous place has been given to Neagle's famous picture of the late eccentric Patrick Lyon, in his smithery. This painting has obtained general applause from the visitors. A whole length of Lafayette, by Sully, did not strike us as being particularly entitled to praise.

The arrangement is very creditable to the taste of the committee, and we know no more agreeable mode of passing an hour than a lounge at the Academy. The rooms are well ventilated—cool and pleasant, and, aside from the merit of the exhibition, one is always sure to meet good company.

WILLIAMS' COMMERCIAL TABLES.

This valuable assistant to the Merchant, was published some years since in this city; but owing to the high price of the work, and some other circumstances not necessary to be known, a few copies only were disposed of. It is now offered for sale at a very reduced price, at several of the book-stores, and every counting-house should be furnished with a copy.

Foreign weights, measures, and coins, by these tables, are reduced to the standard of the U. S. in an easy, familiar way, and the rate of interest from 5 to 8 per cent. inclusive, on any sum from 1 dollar to 100,000 dollars, for any period not less than one day nor more than four years, shown with the greatest accuracy.

The utility of the work has been tested, and its merits acknowledged by a large number of merchants and others, both in our own city and abroad.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Roadyville, (Ten.)—In the early part of this month, locusts made their appearance in vast numbers. They emerged from the ground in swarms, and ascended the first tree or shrub with which they came in contact, where, having divested themselves of their old shell, they waited for the first sunny hour, and then commenced that incessant chirping, and changing from place to place, which, up to the close of the month continued without variation.

We are informed that there is now standing, in the garden of PETER ELLIS, Jr. at Croswick's, Burlington county, New Jersey, a pear tree, from the trunk of which, in April, 1828, the bark was completely stripped, all round, to the height of between one and two feet. Last season this tree produced three kinds of pears, and all came to perfection. One bough bore twenty-nine pears, growing so close as to touch each other, and weighing altogether twelve pounds and three quarters. The tree has now bloomed and set, as usual. No new bark has formed, but the trunk remains dry and bare where it was injured.

A friend informs us that, during the heat and calm of Saturday afternoon, the hay-makers in the square between Race and Vine streets, near Seventh, were somewhat alarmed for the safety of a stack of hay, which they had made up with considerable care. A whirlwind took up the heap, and after carrying it some three or four hundred yards, perpendicularly, into the air, scattered its contents about in the upper regions—as if hay-making was to be conducted on an elevated scale.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Extract of a letter dated RIO DE JANEIRO, April 22, 1829. "The British Government having sent orders to make reprisals of Brazilian vessels to the amount claimed for capture during the war with Buonos Ayres, if this Government refuse immediate settlement, it will cause some excitement. The vessels of war are now off the harbour, waiting the decision, which has been procrastinated some days. The amount claimed is £442,000 sterling, for vessels condemned and detained. It does not appear likely a settlement will be made until after some vessels are taken. This is either policy on the part of the government or hardihood."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Captain Jackson, of the revenue cutter Marion, arrived at Savannah from Key West, states, upon unquestionable authority, the fact of many Spanish vessels sailing from the Havana for the coast of Africa, with only two or three weeks' provisions on board, depending entirely for further supplies upon the different vessels they may fall in with, and from whom they can rob. The vessels are generally armed, and engaged in the slave trade, and are owned and fitted out at the Havana.

THE LINE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

A writer in the Charleston Courier, in correcting some misstatements concerning this new ship, which have lately gone the rounds in the papers, states the following:—The Pennsylvania is a first class line of battle ship, what seamen call a three decker. She will carry 120 guns on her three gun decks, and about 20 or 24 carronades upon her spar deck; leaving her gang ways and poop unencumbered. As nearly as I could ascertain the dimensions of this ship—for no measuring was allowed when I visited her, but her length and breadth could be nearly come at from those of the house under which she is built—she is about 280 feet upon deck, and 50 or 60 feet upon the beam, and will measure probably abut 4000 tons, register tonnage. She will certainly carry long 42 pounders on her lower deck, but it is to be hoped that nothing heavier than long 32's will be thought of for the middle and main decks. On the spare deck, 42 pound carronades will be placed.

MAUCH CHUNK.

The season of warm weather is rapidly approaching, and consequently, excursions to the country, watering places, sea shore, &c., must soon occupy the attention of the fashionables who reside in our populous cities. There is a long list of visiting places before them; Mauch Chunk is not the last nor the least upon it—possessing attractions not only for the romantic and gay, but for the enquiring and scientific mind: the scenery in the immediate vicinity being well calculated to elicit admiration from the former; and the immense collection of mineral wealth affording ample excitement for research of the latter. The novel mode of riding upon a road apparently level, without any visible force being applied to the carriage, is of itself sufficient inducement for many. For those who would be fond of a walk of a few miles, over the Broad Mountain to the Pine Swamp Settlement at the head of the present navigation, there is a delightful treat. Rafts descend every day from thence, and the trip down will abundantly repay for the trouble of going; to the lover of wild views made after nature's own best fashion, it will indeed prove most enchanting, and upon arriving at the journey's end, with an appetite not lessened by the salubrious breezes of the Lehigh, it is no small gratification to meet with a hearty welcome and right noble cheer, such as the Landlord of the Hotel is ever ready to serve up, as hundreds can attest who partook of it last summer. It is understood, too, that there will be a Packet boat running from Bethlehem, when the Canal is in complete operation; so that an opportunity will be afforded for those to come to Mauch Chunk who could not sustain the fatigue of riding.—*Lehigh Pioneer.*

The Barnstable, Mass. Gazette states that the animal (supposed to be a wolf,) which, during the last eighteen months, "has destroyed something like a thousand sheep, besides many deer and foxes, in the town of Sandwich," was killed on Tuesday, after having been pursued for many miles by a party which set out for that purpose. The towns of Sandwich and Falmouth had each offered one hundred dollars for the destruction of this wolf.

The last accounts from the West show that the waters of the Mississippi have fallen to a very low stage. The Cincinnati Advertiser of the 1st inst. says:—"A gentleman passenger in the Fame, from New Orleans, who arrived here in the Lagrange on Friday night last, informs us that the steamboat James O'Hara was aground near the Chickasaw Bluffs; her situation could not be exactly ascertained, it being in the dusk of the evening when they passed her, but it was thought doubtful. The Mississippi was lower than ever had been known at this season. There were many boats aground in the river, mostly keels and flats, but among them the Brandywine, with little prospect of being got off at present. The greater part of her cargo had been put on board keels for Shawneetown, near which she lay. The best illustration of the extreme lowness of the river, the gentleman states, was, that the rich planters could not obtain water to flood their fields, without which they can make no crops.

A few years ago we obtained a small quantity of barley from the Mediterranean. Mr. Skinner sent a few grains of it to a respectable planter in Alabama. The following extract of a letter from that gentleman will show the result. "I have got four acres in barley from the Mediterranean, that Mr. Skinner sent me three years ago. My stock was about forty grains. It is a spring barley, but will stand a mild winter, and is certainly the heaviest I ever saw."—*American Farmer.*

A letter from a gentleman in Middletown, Conn. to his friend in New York, dated 10th inst. says—"There was a horrid deed committed last evening in Berlin, by a man named Steel. He commenced by *beating his wife on her head with an axe, and then cut her throat, after which he cut his own throat!!* It is said they are both dead. This diabolical transaction is supposed to be the effect of strong drink."

A large black bear, the only one seen in that neighborhood for a long time, was started, a few days since, in the village of Albion, Orleans county. He was in a hollow stump, which a man was in the act of cutting down. On the near approach of the axe, Bruin clambered to the top, and jumped down alongside the axe-man, who was till then unconscious of his proximity to such an uncouth neighbor. Chase was immediately given; and the bear was shortly after shot from a tree, in which it took refuge; near Oak Orchard Creek.—*Lockport paper.*

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Navy of the United States now consists of seven ships of the line, seven frigates of the first class, four frigates of the second class, twelve sloops of war, and seven schooners. The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, all built in the year 1797. There are now building in the United States, seven ships of the line and six frigates. Of the rank of lieutenants and upwards there are 325; surgeons, and surgeons mates, 97; pursers, 43; chaplains, 9; midshipmen, 445; sailing masters, 30; boatswains, 17; gunners, 19; carpenters, 13; sail makers, 14. In the marine corps there are, one colonel, nine captains, and 39 lieutenants. The oldest officer in the navy is John Rogers, president of the board of commissioners of the navy. He entered the service in March, 1798. His present commission is dated 5th March, 1799. There are fifteen navy agents, seven naval store keepers, and eight naval contractors. The estimate required for the navy during 1829, is $3,006,277.

The NEW YORK papers of Tuesday contain the following letter from the SECRETARY of STATE to PRESERVED FISH, the Chairman of a committee appointed by the merchants of NEW YORK interested in claims on FRANCE:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 4th June, 1829.

SIR—I am directed, by the President, to inform you that he received, on the 17th of May, the memorial of the committee of citizens of New York having claims upon France, for spoliations committed on their property, which, as Chairman of that committee, you had forwarded to him; and to ask the favor of you to communicate this letter to the committee, as the President's decision upon their memorial.

It being the especial object of the memorial to recommend and solicit an Extraordinary Mission, on the part of this Government, to that of France, exclusively to enforce the demands of justice, in reference to these and similar claims, I have the honour to state, that he has given to the subject the respectful and attentive consideration which was due to the suggestions of the memorialists, as well as to the important interests involved; and that he perceives nothing to induce a change, at the present time, of the course upon which, with much deliberation, he had determined, regarding the claims in question, which was, to continue the prosecution of them through the ordinary channel of the Legation of the United States at the Court of his Most Christian Majesty. To that effect, I have the honour to state, for the further information of the memorialists, that Mr. Rieves will be particularly instructed, under the direction of the President, to urge upon the French Government a speedy adjustment of the claims which they represent, and of all others of citizens of the United States: and it cannot be doubted, from the justice and liberality of the Councils of his Most Christian Majesty's government, that a satisfactory arrangement will be the result.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

GOLD MINES.

A letter from North Carolina, under date of 31st May, is published in the Richmond Enquirer, which says:—"The population of the country for nearly one hundred miles square are agonising under the continued and increasing fever for gold; mills are building; and the machinery at Cap's mine has realised 1700 lbs. of pure metal in the last week—so say the proprietors."

BURGLARY AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Last Saturday night two negroes broke into the house occupied by the family of Doctor Smith. They entered through the window of the basement story. A boy of sixteen, sleeping in the room, was awakened by the noise they made, and on opening his eyes, he saw them rifling his trunk. One of them saluted him by throwing an unloaded pistol (his own) at his head—the other discharged a pistol, which wounded him in the arm. Nothing daunted, he seized his gun—it missed fire—whereupon he made their heads acquainted with the butt.—The fellows beat a retreat without carrying off any booty. The "squires of the night's beauty," the watchmen, were not in attendance.

The fellows showed considerable military tact in their arrangements—they took the watch-dog and fastened him to a fence at some distance from the house, by his own chain, and they contrived to get in the house without waking the boy.

Raleigh, N. C. June 12.—On Tuesday last, *Richard Powers* of this City, shot a man of the name of *Jonathan Waynax*, with whom he had been previously quarrelling, of which wound Waynax instantly died.—Powers was arrested and is now in Jail, to answer the charge of Murder, at our next Superior Court. It would therefore be improper to prejudice the public mind by any statement of facts in relation to the matter.

Lightning—Wonderful Preservation.

A correspondent of the Washington Co. Post, from Hartford, N. Y. under date of May 30th, says; "Yesterday afternoon, while a violent thunder shower was passing over this town, the blacksmith shop owned by Mr. Chester Harris, was struck with lightning, near the ridge, while four men were within. The fluid passed down the end of the building, until it reached a window, which Charles Kiney (one of the four) was in the act of shutting; it shivered every particle of glass from the sash, and passed to his right hand, followed his arm to his shoulder, and from thence down to his hip, where it was attracted by a vice, and passed off, splitting the vice bench which he then touched, to pieces, exactly before him; it tore his clothes, literally speaking, to rags; setting them, as well as the building, on fire. The sleeve on his right arm was completely torn off, and scattered in fragments about the shop; his pantaloons had but three buttons remaining on them, some were even melted; and finally his whole clothes on that side presented the appearance of rags shot from a loaded cannon. Apparently every part of the building was visited by the shock, as the fluid reached the ground in three different places, and on different sides, which was considerably injured; the whole four were prostrated by the shock, yet, strange as it may appear, no one was materially injured, except by the burn, although the skin was taken off in spots from Kiney, and one of the others had his clothes torn. The whole are now able to walk about, and in a fair way to be entirely well in the course of a few days."

Wonderful Sagacity of the Dog.

MONTREAL, June 9.—A few days back as the child of Mr. John Rot, merchant of this city, was leaning over the banisters of the stairs in the upper part of the house, he lost his balance, tumbled over, and in the act of falling down a considerable height, was fortunate enough to lay hold of a rail, by means of which he was upheld, suspended in a manner in the air. A dog belonging to the same gentleman, seeing the danger the child was in, sprang instantaneously to his relief, and extending himself over the banister, from the stairs above, laid hold of him in this dangerous and alarming situation and raising up, drew him back, over the banister, depositing him on the stairs in safety. Instances of the wisdom and benevolence of this excellent animal in preserving human life are numerous; and, to the credit of the species, are frequently recorded. We witnessed an instance ourselves of a child preserved in a similar way, from drowning in the river Liffey; the infant sprang out of the nurse's arms off the parapet and would have perished, but for the dog of a gentleman accidentally passing, which plunging in saved him. The father of the child, a wealthy merchant, offered £300 for the animal, but could not prevail on the owner to part with him.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, of 22d March.

As the season advances our anxiety increases. This summer I certainly must believe will finish the contest between the Russians and Turks, before which, however, much blood will be shed.—The Turks are going over in crowds to Europe, and I really believe, if the Sultan were to order, literally and truly, the whole population to the war, they would go. Great as their struggle will be, I cannot hope for their ultimate success. Every thing, in my view, appears to oppose them. Never has a nation been dealt with in a more unjust manner. Reason and right they have on their side, but what will that avail them! If the capture of Constantinople is to decide the contest, it appears to me the Russians being masters at sea, have only to dare the thing, and it will be done without much difficulty, *at least as to the ground on which Constantinople now stands.* If, after that, the war is continued, its results in some years hence, may disappoint the best calculations. This summer will be to us, inhabitants of the Levant, a time of great anxiety, but I hope, to us *Smyrniotes*, of no great danger.

Office of the Republican, Savannah, June 8.

FROM KEY WEST.—The revenue cutter Marion, Jackson, arrived yesterday in three days from Key West. An affair occurred at that place on 26th ult. between William M'Crea, Esq. District Attorney, and Capt. C. E. Hawkins, formerly of the Mexican brig Hermione, in which the former was killed. The following are the particulars of this melancholy catastrophe, which we have been favored with.

It appears that these gentlemen had long been at variance, arising from an illicit intercourse between M'Crea and the wife of Capt. Hawkins. Previous to a discovery of this, Capt. Hawkins had employed Mr. M'Crea as counsel in some very important law cases then and still pending in the courts at Key West. After Capt. H. discovered M'Crea's intimacy with his wife, a duel ensued, which resulted (after the exchange of four shots) in M'Crea's receiving a ball in his right thigh. Capt. H. then left Key West for Mexico, and had been absent four months, when on his return he learnt that his wife had been sent to her family by the friends of Capt. Hawkins, on account of the renewal of her intercourse with M'Crea, and that Mr. M'Crea had stated publicly this improper conduct to Mrs. H. M'Crea, had further aggravated Hawkins, by receiving a fee and appearing as counsel for the opponents of Hawkins, in the appending lawsuits, after having been *feed* by Hawkins, and in possession of all the facts necessary in behalf of H.

The incensed Hawkins in an unfortunate moment, loaded a double-barrel gun with buck shot, and as M'Crea passed the window where Hawkins was, he fired both barrels, M'Rea fell and expired a few hours after. Hawkins immediately surrendered himself to the civil authority. In consequence of the great excitement prevailing at Key West, the Marshal thought proper to carry the prisoner to St. Augustine.

He was placed on board the Revenue Cutter Marion, Capt. Jackson, under the charge of the Marshal, who delivered him to the proper authorities at St. Augustine. He will be returned to Key West in November next to stand his trial for *murder.*

We learn that all was quiet on the Coast of Cuba, no late piracies. The U. S. squadron were very active in cruizing in all directions.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By an arrival at Boston on Monday evening, the latest advices (up to May 14th) were received. Captain Mason stated that no papers could be obtained by himself or consignee, as their publication had been suppressed by the tyrant Miguel: the inhabitants of the city were in great confusion; the prisons filled with victims to satisfy his blood-thirsty vengeance, and executions were constantly taking place. He understood that FIFTY of the first citizens of Oporto were to be hung at that place about the time he sailed, and that the wives and children of many who formerly lived in splendor, were seen begging for bread in the streets!

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

This evening, for Andre Cline's Benefit, SWEETHEARTS & WIVES; new Evolutions on the Elastic Cord, by Herr Cline; Gymnastic Exercises, by Andre Cline; and a PAS DE DEUX, by Mademoiselle Rosalie and Monsieur Barbere. Next week, Alfred the Great, and the Drama of Rochester.

PINE COTTAGE.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Philadelphia and elsewhere, that he has purchased the Pine Cottage, formerly occupied by Mrs. Eliza Smith, near Pemberton, N. Jersey, and been kept a number of years as a summer boarding house, that he is ready for the reception of boarders, and hopes that by attentive and obliging conduct, the establishment will merit its usual share of patronage.

N. B. The Pine Cottage is well known to be a healthy situation, and as there is a stage running regularly twice a week to Philadelphia, and every Thursday to Burlington, it will be easy of access both to and from Philadelphia and Burlington. RICHARD EARL.

The Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market street, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. june 20—3t

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Institute will be held at their Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend, on business of importance. june 20—1t

Drafts and Notes Collected.

THE Subscriber, having good Agencies throughout the United States, will collect or purchase Notes, Drafts, Bank Checks, and Certificates of Deposit, payable in the following places on the most reasonable terms, viz:—

Portland,	York,	Winchester,
Boston,	Gettysburg,	Leesburg,
Newport,	Chambersburg,	Charlestown,
Providence,	Pittsburg,	Romney,
Hartford,	Wilmington,	Raleigh,
New Haven,	New Castle,	Newbern,
New York,	Dover,	Wilmington,
Albany,	Baltimore,	Fayetteville,
Troy,	Annapolis,	Charleston,
Utica,	Easton, Md.	Columbia, S. C.
Rochester,	Washington,	Savannah,
Newark,	Georgetown,	Augusta,
New Brunswick,	Alexandria,	Nashville,
Easton,	Richmond,	Knoxville,
Reading,	Petersburg,	Louisville,
Lancaster,	Lynchburg,	Lexington,
Harrisburg,	Fredericsburg,	Cincinnati,
Carlisle,	Norfolk,	Chillicothe,

And many others not enumerated.

Drafts at sight, on the principal cities, may always be had, in amounts to suit purchasers.

SYLVANUS LEHMAN,
Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 41 South Third street. june 17—eo3t

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 208 Market street, opposite Decatur.

S. POTTER has constantly for sale as above, almost every description of Paper manufactured in the United States, which he will dispose of at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount, for cash.

PERFUMED NOTE PAPER.

S. P. Has this day received an elegant assortment of gold and silver edged orange, rose and sky-blue Perfumed Note Paper, of various sizes, and of the finest textures, to which he invites public attention.

LETTER AND CAP PAPER.

Also, an extensive assortment of Cap and Letter Paper, plain and colored, from the same Manufactory.

Medium, Demy and Folio Post Writing, of various qualities and prices.

Blue Medium and Yellow Envelope.
Card Middles and Brown Wrapping.
Medium Copperplate Paper.
Medium Blotting, blossom color.
Imperial Ironmonger's Paper.
Kentish Cap and Halter's Jip Paper.
Bank Note and Lottery Ticket Paper.

PRINTING PAPERS.

Double Medium, of good quality.
Imperial Printing, from various Mills.
Super Royal and Royal Printing, different prices.
Medium do. do. machine and hand made, from $2 50 to $5.
Straw Paper, various sizes.

BLANK BOOKS.

Also, an invoice of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quire full and half do. Blank Books, at cost of Paper and Binding. june 10—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAMS' highly improved COMMERCIAL TABLES of Foreign Weights, Measures and Coins, reduced to the Standard of the United States. Interest and Commissions, on a new, ingenious and systematic plan, showing the correct results with more facility and expedition than any tables heretofore published, with other information useful to Merchants. Price one dollar.

Extract from a recommendation:—"We are of opinion that the condensed and ingenious arrangement shows the Interest and Commissions with more facility and expedition than any other Tables which we have heretofore examined." Signed by 11 Presidents, and 8 Cashiers of Banks in Philadelphia, and a large number of Merchants and others. For sale by

J. DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. june 20—tf

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult. in Kentucky, Mr. ROBERT H. HALL, of Cincinnati, formerly of this city, to Miss ELIZA VIRGINIA, daughter of Col. John Leathers, of Campbell county, Ky.

On Thursday, 2d ult. by the Rev. T. Brantley, Mr. CHARLES OAKFORD, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of the late Samuel Blackwood, Esq. of New Jersey.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. P. Wolfe, Mr. JOSEPH CAREL, of Bucks county, to Miss ANN GILL, of this city.

At Smyrna, Del. on Tuesday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. S. Sharp, THOMAS A. BUDD, of the city of Philadelphia, Attorney at Law, to ANN ELIZA, daughter of the Honourable Isaac Davis, of Smyrna, Del.

DIED.

On Monday morning, at 1 o'clock, CHARLES P. LISLE, aged 38 years.

On the 14th, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, HANNAH, consort of the Rev. William R. Maxwell, in the 37th year of her age.

On Wednesday afternoon, 10th instant, JOSEPH COOPER, Merchant, in the 43th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 13th inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARETTA ROBERTSON, in the 54th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th inst. Mrs. MARY ERWIN, wife of James C. Erwin, House Carpenter.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a lingering illness of 12 months, Mr. MOSES M. ASH, a native of Poland, in the 23d year of his age.

On Saturday evening last, after an illness of several months, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. MALCOM M'LEOD, in the 33d year of her age.

On Saturday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mrs. LOUISA L. HUFFNAGLE.

On Sunday evening last, ELIZABETH M'CLINTOCK HOOD, eldest daughter of the late Henry Hood, in the 3d year of her age.

Sunday morning, CASPER HENRY, in the 69th year of his age.

In Middlebury, Genesee county, New York, on the 23d ult. MICHAEL WILSON, Esq. in the 98th year of his age. He was born at Wrentham, Mass., on the same day with Gen. George Washington, and was a soldier in the French war, and a patriot in the revolution.

On Saturday last, at his residence on Deer Creek, Harford, County, Md. PARKER HALL LEE, Esq. aged 70 years. He entered into the military service of his country, as a Lieutenant, early in life, and passed the struggle of the war of the Revolution with honor to himself, and the approbation of those worthies, Washington, Lafayette and Howard, under each of whom he served in the perils of battle, and the privations of war.

At Piney Hill, New Jersey, on Monday morning last, Mrs. FRANCES HOWELL, wife of Benjamin B. Howell, Esq of this city, in the 39th year of her age.

At Evans' Mills, Jefferson county, N. Y. on the 3d inst. Mr. JOEL SMITH, a patriot of the Revolution, in the 89th year of his age. He early attached himself to the Connecticut volunteers, and repaired to Boston, in which place and vicinity, with that Spartan band, he remained some time; after which he was detached to Long Island, and was there at the memorable retreat; he was at the battle of White Plains, and in a great number of skirmishes of smaller note.

In Leicester, Mass. JOSEPH BASS, aged about 75 years. Mr. Bass was a soldier during the Revolution, and took a very active part in the bold and desperate attempt made in the summer of 1776, to burn two British Frigates that lay in the North River, above New York.

WHITE, YELLOW & BLACK NAVARINO HATS,

JUST received and for sale, by wholesale or retail, at No. 54 North Second street, above Arch. june 20—4t

SUMMER BOARDING.

MRS. ANN POLHEMUS, at Pleasant Bank, Mount Holly, N. J. will accommodate a few SUMMER BOARDERS, on moderate terms. Conveyance can be had, up and down, daily, by Steamboat and Stage, via Burlington or Moorestown. june 20—3t*

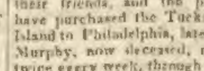
Free Sugar and Molasses.

A FRESH supply of Sugar and Molasses, received from such sources that they can be confidently warranted genuine, for sale, wholesale and retail, at C. PEIRCE'S
Free Grocery Store, S. E. corner of Third and Noble street.

N. B. C. P. makes it an invariable rule to sell no article as free of which he has the least doubt, and as he receives the goods from sources where he does not fear deception, they can be relied on as being of the description warranted, the assertions of certain evil designing persons to the contrary notwithstanding. june 20—tf

SEA BATHING.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, on Long Beach, opposite to Manahawkin, called the MANSION OF HEALTH, in the County of Monmouth, N. J., is open for the reception of visitors. The advantage for Bathing, Shooting, Sailing, Fishing, &c. are unrivalled by any other situation on the coast. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the bar with choice wines and other liquors, of a superior quality. He also flatters himself, that with the advantage of an excellent spring of water, and a large stock of ice, to be able to furnish the table at all times with sea and bay fish, oysters, and every other luxury the sea, bay and country can afford. In short, no expense or exertion will be spared on his part, to render general satisfaction to visitors. Price of boarding, per week, $5. E. BUTTERWORTH.



The regular stage will commence running on the 22d of June, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; immediately after the Steamboats arrive from Philadelphia, pass through Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grense Plains, and Manahawkin, with four changes of horses, arrive the same evening at the Sea Shore, and return on the days following, to meet the afternoon boats for Philadelphia. Fare through, from Philadelphia, $2 50. For particulars, inquire at No. 6 Market street. june 20—3t

A CARD.
TO THE LADIES.

JUST received from New York, 4 pieces, 250 yards real Italian Mantua, one yard and a half wide, at $1 50 a yard; we need not say it is cheap, for every lady knows that it is; 6-4 wide Italian Mantua, retails at $2 00 a yard; this is pronounced by three importers of the article to be the best they have seen these many years; all our stock of Domestics, consisting of bed ticking, plaids, checks and stripes, shirting and sheeting muslins, we will sell far below cost, as we are determined to keep no more domestic goods, we will sell great bargains, call at No. 46 North Four h street, above Arch. june 20—tf J. KENNEDY.

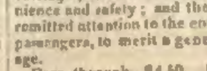
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
FOR TUITION IN BOOK-KEEPING.
OFFICE No. 81 ARCADE.

THE MERCANTILE Method and Style of instruction in Book-keeping, by Double Entry, in this Institute, being completely tested and confirmed by the "full tide of successful experiment," comment on the important advantages derived from its practical efficacy and utility, is deemed unnecessary.

Applicants referred personally to the numerous intelligent gentlemen that have attended, whose accredited ability in disposing of Books of Accounts, on scientific principles, entitle them to entire confidence.

*** A *certificate* of ability given to each qualified person. T. McLANAHAN.
june 20—3t*

SEA BATHING.



Philadelphia and Cape Island Stage, shortest route, and through in one day. The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the Tuckahoe Mail Stage, from Cape Island to Philadelphia, late the property of Joseph Z. Murphy, now deceased, and contemplate running it twice every week, through in one day, as formerly.

The Stage will leave the "Big House," kept by Mr. Joseph B. Hughs, at Cape Island, every Monday and Thursday morning, at half past 3 o'clock, and arrive at Reeves' Ferry every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Cape Island the same day.

The line is well provided with large and commodious carriages, and careful drivers, well calculated for convenience and safety; and the subscribers hope, by an unremitted attention to the comfort and accommodation of passengers, to merit a generous share of public patronage.

Fare through, $4 50. Baggage at the risk of the owners. GIDEON HARRIS & Co.

N. B. The company have procured good carriages for the conveyance of passengers, at the shortest notice, in Beesley's Point, Mr. John Smith's Boarding House, on the shore, or any part of the surrounding neighbourhood to which they may wish to go.

GIDEON HARRIS & Co.
Tuckahoe Bridge, June 18th, 1829. june 20—3t*

ALMANACK.

1829. JUNE.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
20 SATURDAY,...	4 35	7 25	4 11	
21 SUNDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	5 31	
22 MONDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	5 32	
23 TUESDAY,....	4 35	7 25	6 36	
24 WEDNESDAY,..	4 35	7 25	7 37	
25 THURSDAY,...	4 35	7 25	8 10	
26 FRIDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	10 9	

DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY

CLASS No. 6, FOR 1829.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 6, for 1829, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the sixty placed in the wheel, viz:—

25 10 37 40 59 52 17 36 1

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 25, was the first that was drawn; No. 10, was the second; No. 37 was the third; No. 40, was the fourth; No. 59, was the fifth; No. 52, was the sixth; No. 17, was the seventh No. 36, was the eighth; No. 1, was the ninth and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of Philadelphia, this 13th day of June, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
JACOB SPERRY,
P. A. BROWNE.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 6, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following results:—

The Tickets which drew the 24 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

10 25 37, being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn.....$10,000
40 52 59, " 4th 5th and 6th.....10,000
13 36 52, " 6th 8th and 9th.....5,325
13 17 36, " 7th 8th and 9th.....6,325
10 25 59, 2d 6th and 8th..10 18 59, 2d 5th and 9th..10 17 52, 2d 6th and 7th..10 36 52, 2d 5th and 8th..10 13 52, 2d 6th and 9th..10 17 36, 2d 7th and 8th..10 13 17, 2d 7th and 9th..10 13 36, 2d, 8th and 9th..37 40 59, 3d 4th and 5th..37 40 52, 3d 4th and 6th..17 37 40, 3d 4th and 7th..36 37 40, 3d 4th and 8th..13 37 40, 3d 4th and 9th..37 52 59, 3d 5th and 6th..17 37 52, 3d 5th and 7th..36 37 52, 3d 5th and 8th..13 37 52, 3d 5th and 9th..17 36 37, 3d 6th and 7th..36 37 52, 3d 6th and 8th..13 37 52, 3d 6th and 9th..17 36 37, 3d 7th and 8th..13 17 37, 3d 7th and 9th..13 36 37, 3d 8th and 9th..12 40 59, 4th 5th and 6th..36 40 52, 4th 5th and 7th..36 40 59, 4th 5th and 8th..13 40 59, 4th 5th and 9th..17 40 52, 4th 6th and 7th..36 40 52, 4th 6th and 8th..13 40 52, 4th 6th and 9th..17 36 40, 4th 7th and 8th..13 17 40, 4th 7th and 9th..13 36 40, 4th 8th and 9th..12 52 59, 5th 6th and 7th..36 52 59, 5th 6th and 8th..13 36 59, 5th 6th and 9th..17 36 59, 5th 7th and 8th..13 17 59, 5th 7th and 9th..13 36 59, 5th, 8th and 9th..17 36 52, 6th 7th and 8th..13 17 52, 6th 7th and 9th, each.....1,000

All others, with 3 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 40,) each.....500

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 10 and 25, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each.200

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 40 and 59, being the 4th and 5th, each....100

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 40 and 52, being the 4th and 5th, each..90

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 17 and 40, being the 4th and 7th drawn, each..80

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 36 and 40, being the 4th and 8th drawn, each..70

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 13 and 40, being the 4th and 9th drawn, each..60

Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 52 and 59, or 17 and 59, being the 5th and 6th, or the 5th and 7th drawn, each.....50

Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 36 and 59, or 13 and 59, being the 5th and 8th, or the 5th and 9th drawn, each.....40

Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 17 and 52, or 36 and 52, being the 6th and 7th, or 6th and 8th drawn, each.....30

Those 204 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 13 and 52, being the 6th and 9th, or 17 and 36, being the 7th and 8th, or 13 and 17, being the 7th and 9th, or 13 and 36, 8th and 9th drawn, each..25

All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1020,) each.....20

And all others, (being 11475,) having on them any one of the drawn numbers, each.....10

YATES & M

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

TO THE JERSEY BARD.

wert bard of New Jersey, some one has informed me,
hat you got your wife by writing love verses;
h tell me, you silver-tongued son of the nine,
ow I, quite bedaubed by poverty's curses,
lay tread down opposition and make Sally mine.

tudy till midnight, by moon and by lamp-light,
ut study in vain, thy way to acquire;
h send a receipt, give me part of your soul,
nd if in the winter I make any fire,
rom you, on my honour, I'll purchase the coal.

ow fear no infraction, I hate a mean action,
nd mean, from my heart, to my word to adhere;
nd if your receipt answer my expectation,
ear copy right of nature, I promise you here,
o a bumper, to pledge the coal selling nation.

our prompt attention, will oblige beyond mention,
or I'm deeply in love, even up to the eyes;
y heart soon must break, I'm now scarcely alive,
I'm true, dearest poet, I tell you no lies!
Till I hear from you,
Truly,
I'm yours,
WILL, THE SCRIBE.

SINGULAR LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received, by mail, at Manayunk, this week, of which the annexed is a true copy, with the answer.

"Philadelphia, 6th mo. 10th, 1829.

Esteemed friend,

Very respectfully,
Thy friend,"
J—— B—— W——.

"P. S. If the weather had been promising last first day, I had been thinking of coming out to Manayunk."

ANSWER, (VIA MAIL.)

"Manayunk, 8th mo. 11th, 1829.

Esteemed friend,

Very respectfully,
Thy friend,"
J—— A—— E——.

"P. S. Perhaps the weather will be promising next first day, will thee come then?"

CROSS READINGS.

1. A duel took place last week, between Mr. Sadler and—the Catholic Bill—in which the latter proved victor.

2. The Washington square has been opened for the reception of—the Bethel church.

3. Ran away, last Sunday, one of the—elegant row of new buildings in Walnut street.

4 Found, yesterday, a lady's fashionable bonnet, trimmed with—10,000 shad—and containing a ton of hay.

5. It is now understood that Geo. Wolfe, Esq. intends running against—Ephraim Smooth, the New York horse.

6. The breakwater at the *bottom* of the Delaware, has not yet—risen to the surface.

7. Last Sunday a collection was taken up for the benefit of the different—editors and printers.

8. By order of his honour, the mayor, and his worthy council—several frame houses were blown down.

10. Yesterday a poor young man, apparently in good health—drew $10,000 in the U. C. Lottery. WILTON.

Solution to the Enigma of June 6—HEAT.

Solutions to the Riddles in our last—1. Woman—2. Mary-land—3. Son-net—4. Car-til-age.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of six letters, and constitute a habitation, though not for human beings. Deprived of my 1st letter, I am used at breakfast, dinner and supper; my four last are strong and powerful; my 1st, 2d, 6th, 3d and 5th is a dishonest verb; my 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th is the reverse of fresh; my 4th, 6th, 3d, 1st and 2d is a term for animals; my 4th, 3d, 1st, 2d and 6th is done to clothing; my 5th, 6th, 3d, 1st and 2d is but small; my 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th is a dark color; my 4th, 5th, 6th, 3d and 2d is done by sheep; my 4th, 5th, 3d, 1st and 2d is a furnace; my 1st, 5th, 3d, 2d and 6th is used in schools, as well as in building; my 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th is a cut; my 1st, 5th, 3d and 4th is a large piece of marble; my 1st, 6th, 3d and 2d is a resting place; my 1st, 3d, 5th and 6th is a barter; my 1st, 6th, 3d and 5th is a little animal; my 1st, 3d, 5th and 2d is a briny substance; my 5th, 3d, 2d and 6th is after the appointed time; my 5th, 3d, 1st and 2d is behind all; my 4th, 6th, 3d and 2d is done to school boys; my 4th, 3d, 5th and 6th is a package; my 4th, 3d, 1st and 6th is mean; my 4th, 6th, 5th and 2d is used by ladies, as well as by soldiers; my 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th is a story; my 2d, 6th, 3d and 5th is a fish; my 3d, 5th and 6th is a pleasant summer drink; my 4th, 3d and 2d is a night bird; my 6th, 3d and 2d is necessary to the sustenance of life; my 2d, 6th and 3d is a pleasant drink; my 1st, 6th and 3d is a vast space; my 4th, 6th and 2d is a wager; my 5th, 6th and 2d is a legal term for obstruction; and he who cannot by this time tell what I aim, should have me for his habitation. SALADIN.

RIDDLES.

I am a very useful companion, never talk, but have a very expressive face.

Without me there could be no love; I am the cause of a great deal of trouble and happiness in the world. I have been a slave, and have ruled the destinies of nations.

I am the birth of a multitude, in possession of but a few, and I am matured by death.

I am in America, Asia, and Africa; am found in all nations, but am not in Europe or any continent.

I can neither stand, walk, run or creep, yet my motions are astonishingly rapid, and I am a living creature.

I carry into effect the will of nations; I am found where anger and ill-will prevail, and amidst carnage; am some times brave, frequently cowardly, and am always welcome in the ball room. J. S.

LONG STORIES.

Capt. S——, of the —— regiment, during the American war, was notorious for a propensity, not to story telling, but to telling long stories, in which he used to indulge in defiance of time and place, often to the great annoyance of his immediate companions; but he was so good humored withal, that they were loath to check him abruptly or harshly. An opportunity occurred of giving him a hint, which had the desired effect. He was a member of a court martial assembled for the trial of a private of the regiment. The man bore a very good character in general, the offence he had committed was slight, and the court was rather at a loss what punishment to award, for it was requisite to award some, as the man was found guilty. While they were deliberating on this, Major ——, now General ——, suddenly turning to the president, said, in his dry manner, "Suppose we sentence him to hear two of Capt. S——'s long stories."

THE RUSTY NAIL.

When Dr. Donne took possession of his first living, he took a walk into the church yard, where the sexton was digging a grave; and throwing up a skull the Doctor took it up and found a rusty headless nail sticking in the temple, which he drew out secretly, and wrapped it in one corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the grave digger whether he knew whose skull that was. He said that it was a man's who kept a brandy shop; an honest, drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts, was found dead in his bed next morning. "Had he a wife?"—"Yes." "What character does she bear?" "A very good one; only the neighbors reflect on her because she married the next day after her husband was buried." This was enough for the Doctor, who, under the pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on her: he asked her several questions, and among others, what sickness her husband died of. She gave him the same account he had before received, he suddenly opened the handkerchief, and cried in an authoritative voice, "Woman, do you know this nail?" She was struck with horror at the unexpected demand, instantly owned the fact, was tried, and executed.—*Curiosities of Nature and Art.*

DEFINITIONS NOT FOUND IN THE DICTIONARY.

Abetment.—An intended bet.

Acrostic.—A stick whose temper has become soured.

Afterward.—To make love to a rich orphan who has a cross guardian.

Animated.—Anna married.

Again.—A good bargain.

Baggage.—The age of a bag.

Bespattered.—A bee with mud on its wings.

Breakfast.—To stop payment in haste.

Bluely.—A lie told by a drunken man.

Bedevil.—A bug or musquetoe in August.

Badinage.—An old reprobate of sixty.

Cannonball.—A query which no one would make of a class of deaf and dumb.

Cashier.—[Cash here.] What an editor can never say of his pockets.

Cartwright.—A cart not left.

Castanet.—To throw a net in the water.

Catsup.—Three cats thrown aloft by mischievous boys.

Compart.—What a peacemaker says to two combatants.

Curled.—A dog led by a rope.

Damned.—To swear at Edward.

Dialogue.—To color a log.

Dilate.—To live to a good old age.

Dogdays.—The existence of a printer's devil.

Dunlap.—A pressing invitation to a cat to partake of a bowl of milk.

Dulcet.—A stupid set of fellows.

Dubitable.—The exclamation of a hungry tablemaker.

Dragon.—The exclamation of a cartman to his horse.

Forefathers.—Three fathers too many.

Gastrick.—To be suddenly left in darkness.

High-born.—Born in a garret.

Jacobites.—Jacob in the act of mastication.

Misadvised.—A young lady who has received advice.

Misguide.—To request a young lady to instruct.

Musical.—To invoke the muses.

Nectared.—A neck covered with tar.

Porcupine.—An address to a hog in a languishing state.

Physical.—To dose the whole world.

Repairing.—Reconciliation between husband and wife.

Scion.—A lover's request to his intended.

"I'll make you *prove* that," said a man to another who had accused him of theft. "You had better not," interposed a bystander, "for you'll feel worse afterwards than you do now."

"Who whistled?" asked Whackum, the schoolmaster. "Bill Cole," said a sneaking looking boy, poking at a lesson which Bill had mastered an hour ago. "Come here Bill—up with your hand." "I did not do it, Sir—it whistled itself.

Henry the Eighth, the most sensual and cruel of Sovereigns, bestowed the gift of a dissolved priory on a widow Cornwallis, because she made him such fine puddings!

Sultan Osman had a gardener who pleased him so well by his tact in planting cabbages, that he rewarded him by creating him Viceroy of the Isle of Cyprus!

Mark Antony, who was a voluptuous gourmand, gave the house of an eminent Roman citizen to his cook, as a reward for an exquisite supper!

Louis the Fourteenth made a Duke of a country lad, who in his youth, taught him to make bird-traps.

Mr. JOHNSTON, formerly of this city, whose *Scraps to drive away care* we noticed some time since, appears to be still busy, and very successfully so, in the exercise of his graphic talent, at BOSTON. From the DAILY ADVERTISER, we copy a description of his latest production, said to be one of his best. The original has been deposited in the ATHENÆUM GALLERY. The engravings are for sale. We presume that they have been received, or soon will be, by Mr. HONSON and Mr. STEWART:—"It represents six or eight urchins—the youngest of whom is not yet out of his petticoats, and the eldest not more than ten or twelve years of age—assembled in a parlour, and amusing themselves with the fashionable employments in which they have seen their fathers or brothers engaged. Four of them are at a game of whist,—and one little bare-legged fellow, has placed his slippered feet upon the table, and with chair tilted back, is manfully puffing a "long-nine," with a most enviable air of non-chalance, while he studies the cards in his hand. Another of these juvenile connoisseurs sits with a full champaigne glass in his grasp, and is apparently discussing the merit of the wine; of two others at a distance dressed in the extreme of fashion, one is enjoying his pinch of snuff, while his companion, through a quizzing glass, eyes the young ones around the board as if he pitied the imbecility of minds which can find delight in such vulgar occupations as smoking and playing cards."

MOLASSES.

It may be interesting to the public, and particularly to our brother Yankees, to know to what manner the price is made up which they pay for West India molasses. They will see from the following statement, that the cost of the article at the places from which it is imported, is less than half the amount required for casks to put it in.

Expenses of casks, per gallon,	7 cents.
Freight,	4
Duty,	10
Leakage,	2½
Small charges,	½
Original cost,	3
	27 cents.

The value of Muscovado sugar in some of the West India Islands, is from 3 to 4 cents per lb. and in others, from 4 to 5 cents, according to the quality.

SILK.—We are pleased to learn, says the Vermont Aurora, that some attention will be given to the culture and manufacture of Silk, in this State, the present season. Mr. Clark Rich, of Shoreham, son of the late Hon. Charles Rich, is among the foremost of our farmers in this business. We understand that he now has a few Mulberry trees on his farm, and that he will plant a number more in the course of the ensuing month. He considers our soil and climate favourable for the raising of silk, and cites as an evidence of this, the fact that silk has been raised in Whiting for twenty years past. The Mulberry tree, it is known, flourishes in Shoreham, Whiting, Leicester, Middlebury and Pittsford. The silk which Mr. Needham, of Whiting, raised last year, from twenty trees, produced him $70 after it was made into thread. One good hand could have picked the leaves and tended the worms. Mr. Rich says he has procured a statement from one of our best farmers, relative to the capital required and cost of raising $200 in one year from sheep, formed on the prices of 1828—from which it appears, that a shepherd, with a capital of $687, a cash expense of $83, and an expense in labor of $52, obtains from $200 a net profit in one year of $64: whereas the person who raises silk, requires a capital of but $90, a cash expense of $13, and an expense in labour of $114, and obtains from $200 a net profit of $73, clear of all charges. The experience of the last two or three years, we think, warrants the belief that the culture of silk will soon become a popular and profitable branch of American husbandry.

ORCHARDS.

Among the fairest objects on which the eye rests, are the orchards which spread round the husbandman's home; whether we contemplate them when covered with many scented flowers and full of rich perfumes, the songs of birds and the hum of bees, or in the autumnal stillness, with the branches bending with rosy-cheeked fruits. But we do not dignify with the name of orchards those collections of dead brush and knarled trees, where the pruning saw has always been a stranger, and the skill of the cultivator has had no intercourse. The apple is, fortunately, so hardy, as to withstand almost all extremes of neglect or abuse, and will linger out its existence through a long consumption of half a century, and arrive to a venerable old age, when its luxurience is unrestrained by the operations which increase its fruitfulness. There is a general neglect alike of the selection of the quality of fruits and of the preservation of the trees, which produce them. The removal of the rough coat which gathers on the exterior of the aged, the resort where successive generations of insects find homes for their races and places of refuge to retire from the storm, and sally out when the returning sun invites the renewal of their ravages—the care which continued the young, smooth and fair—alike increase the beauty and the products of the orchard.

With the expanding foliage, troops of caterpillars come out to prey on the verdure or mair the bud. Unless extirpated, their depredations are seriously and permanently injurious to the orchard. The trees, once deprived of their leaves, organs which perform important functions in vegetable economy, may have vigor enough to renew their foliage, but after a few successive attacks, they begin to languish and premature decay soon falls upon them. The nest of the insect is permitted to remain, as the labors of its population are not considered of much consequence during one season. The next year the number of the plunderers are multiplied, and they return with full power to destroy what before they only injured. The carelessness which leaves only a few of the habitations of the vermin that waste the fruit trees, provides an empryo host to be warred against in future.

Morocco and Fancy Leather.
GEORGE WILSON

HAS the pleasure to inform his customers and the public, that he has re-occupied his old stand, No. 35 North Third street, three doors below the City Hotel, in a new and convenient store, where he will be enabled better to accommodate his customers with that extensive variety of Morocco and Fancy Leather which his manufactory has been distinguished for furnishing, for a number of years; all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. june 13—tf

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS' LEATHER STORE.
No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances. june 13—3m*

U. S. MAIL STAGE,

FROM Philadelphia to Harrisburg, via Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morganstown, Churchtown, Blue Ball, Hinkletown, Ephrata, Cornwall, Camelstown & Holmestown; leaves J. Vanbuskirk's, Union Hotel, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M.; breakfasts at Joseph King's, Gulf Mills; dines at the Marsh Hotel; lodges at J. Bricker's Tavern, in the vicinity of Coleman's Iron Works, and arrives at Harrisburg next morning, at twelve o'clock. Returning, leaves Joseph B. Hennexy's, Washington Hotel, Market Square, Harrisburg, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at one o'clock, P. M.; lodges at Bricker's; breakfasts at Amos Kinzer's Inn, Blue Ball, dines at S. Sherver's, Kimberton, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening.

Fare from Philadelphia to Yellow Spring,.....$2 00
do. do. Morgantown.....2 75
do. do. Harrisburg.....5 00

SAMUEL BRICKER & Co.
J. VANBUSKIRK,
E. KIMBER,
J. B. HENSZEY,
Agents and Proprietors.

june 13—1re

FOR SALE,
A Newspaper Printing Establishment,

IN a delightful part of the country, half a days' ride distance from the city of Philadelphia. The whole in complete order. The purchaser can be accommodated with the Office, until the first of April next, at a very low rent, and the terms of sale will be reasonable. For further particulars inquire of

J. HOWE,
june 13—3t Corner of Crown and Callowhill street.

Philadelphia Labyrinth Garden,
Arch Street, above Broad Street.

THOMAS SMITH most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that the much admired Labyrinth, after the model of the celebrated residence of Cretan Minotaur, is now in a beautiful state; its intricate walks, extending three quarters of a mile are ornamented and shaded by a profusion of the choicest flowers, shrubs and trees, of this and other climes.—With such attraction, T. S. flatters himself his visiters will find it one of the most agreeable and elegant, as it is certainly the most accessible promenade in the vicinity of this city. He begs leave particularly to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies, for their very liberal patronage, and assures them they can at all times be furnished with Nosegays, of the rarest kind and richest hues.

In order to accommodate families, the Garden will be opened every morning at 4 o'clock, that children, accompanied by their parents, governesses, or teachers, may find healthy and pleasing recreation. It will be observed that children cannot be admitted unaccompanied by some grown person.

The Bar is well stored with the best of WINES and LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE, MEAD, MILK PUNCH, CAKES, ICE CREAM, STRAWBERRIES CHERRIES, and all Seasonable Fruits. Also, TURTLE SOUP, and various other refreshments. By unremitted exertion, together with the assistance of polite and attentive Waiters, T. S. hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage, for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and discerning public.

The Garden will be Illuminated every evening.
june 13—3m

EXHIBITION

OF the Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, at the Masonic Hall.

Mr. L. FINN begs leave to inform the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he will exhibit, for a short time, his curious and interesting Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, which has been so extensively patronized in different cities in Europe and America, and trusts he will be able to gratify the curious and scientific that may favour him with their patronage.

The great variety of Ornaments of different colored Glass and Enamel, manufactured by the Advertiser, in the presence of the company, would exceed the limits of this advertisement; suffice it to say, there is scarcely any thing in nature or art but can be successfully imitated. The numerous ornaments are for sale, and form rare and curious specimens of art, well adapted as presents for relatives or a fair friend.

Admission 25 cents—children half price. Free admission tickets, not transferable, one dollar. Open from 10 till 2, and from 7 till 9 o'clock.

☞ This Exhibition is particularly interesting, and merits the attention of Heads of Families and Guardians.
may 9—2m

REMOVAL.
STOCKLEY & BIRCH, TAILORS,

HAVE removed from No. 149 to 163 Chesnut street, a few doors above. They have on hand, an excellent assortment of goods in their line, suitable for the season and fashion, which they will make to order at short notice, and in the best manner. They make use of the present occasion to tender their thanks to their friends for past favours, and respectfully solicit their continuance. may 9—tf

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNOR has removed to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.

He has on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpeting, Plaid List Carpet, and common Carpet, of a good quality.

N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 153 North Fourth street, as above.
april 11—tf

Remedy; or Supporitorica for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subject to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions, signed by the proprietor. Prepared and Sold at HENRY CORNISH'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 213 North Third, above Callowhill street.

To be had also at ISAAC THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets; PETER SPARK'S, No. 258 South Second street; and at PLEASANTS & GRAFF'S, No. 6 North Third street.
may 2—3m

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,
Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,
Morphine,
Lupuline,
Quinine, French,
do. American,
Iodine,
Do. Tincture of,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop.)
Hydriodate of Potash,
Oxymuriat of do.
English Calomel,
Do. Blue Mass,
Oil of Cubebs,
Do. Valerian,
Do. Tobacco, &c.
Chloride of Lime,

Extract of Elaterium, Cutterbuck's, dose from ¼ to ½ of a grain,
do. Stramononium
do. Belladona,
do. Cicuta,
do. Hyoscianus,
do. Butternut,
do. Quinine,
do. Taraxacum,
do. Colocynth comp.
do. do. simp.
do. Opium,
do. Gentian, &c. &c.

With a quantity of Gum Elastic Instruments.

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by

jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

REMOVAL.
PETER WAGER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his Wine and Liquor Establishment from No. 3 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

To No. 173 CHESNUT STREET,
Opposite the State House.

Where he offers for sale a choice supply of fine Wines, in wood or in bottles. Also, very superior Brandy and Holland Gin, Old Rum, &c. &c., all of which he will sell at reduced prices, wholesale and by retail.
may 2—12t

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that 8 or 10 lessons often produce a bold, free, and elegant running hand by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined above 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science.
may 30—4t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Ports, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. june 6—4t*

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire a No. 12 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Broad Street.
april 25—1y

WILLIAM A. SCATTERGOOD,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 48 North Fourth street.

N. B. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner. april 4—3m

DULL & WHITE'S
COMMISSION & PAPER WARE-HOUSE,
No. 4 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

WRITING, PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS, of every description, for sale on the most moderate terms. ☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in cash. april 4—3m

MR. HENDERSON,
No. 381 Race St. 1st door above 11th St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he practices his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
may 16—3m*

SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING located himself in Cincinnati, Ohio, offers his services to his late fellow citizens of Philadelphia as correspondent in all matters in which legal agency may be required.

He is associated professionally with NATHANIEL WRIGHT, Esq. widely known for his eminence at the Cincinnati Bar. june 13—3m

STENOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by CAREY, LEA & CAREY, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, the Art of Short Hand Writing, compiled from the latest European publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of Literature in the United States. By M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer, seventh edition, with seventeen new engravings. june 13—3t

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ENNION WILLIAMS.

I GRATEFULLY acknowledge the generous favor conferred on me by my friends, who gave such a very large number of votes for me at the last General Election, which, added to the solicitation of a considerable number of them, has encouraged me to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner; and, if success should attend their exertions, I will use my best endeavours to merit their preference, and will gratefully acknowledge the favour conferred on their friend. ENNION WILLIAMS.
6mo. 13—tf

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
No. 141 Walnut street, between 4th and 5th.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friend and the public, that he has taken the above named Hotel, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Colerick,) and he hopes by unremitting attention, and keeping constantly on hand a variety of the best Liquors and Refreshments, suitable to each season, to merit a share of their patronage. JOHN CALDWELL.

☞ Volunteer Companies, and Meetings generally, accommodated with Rooms, &c. on the shortest notice.
june 6—tf

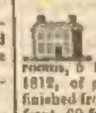
INDIGESTION.
Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the Digestive Organs, constituting Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

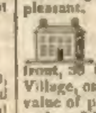
This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. The great success of these pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. is recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of GEORGE SMITH.

For sale in *New York*, by O. & W. Hull, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the Patentee; O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway; and J. & A. & W. H. Post, 41 William street. In *Philadelphia*, by Isaac Thompson, Market street; and Burgin, Wood & Pearsall, 29 North Third street. In *Baltimore*, by G. H. & J. S. Keerle, and Boyd & Higgins. In *Washington*, by N. Jewett. In *Alexandria*, by E. Stabler & Son. In *Richmond, Va.* by James M'Kildoe. In *Savannah, Geo.* by Anson Parsons, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States. april 25—3m

FOR SALE,



A House and Kitchen, 20 feet front, 46 feet deep, 2 stories high, with nine rooms, 5 fire-places, oven, sheds, pump, &c. built in 1812, of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, finished from the garret to the cellar. The lot is 40 feet front, 60 feet back, 215 feet deep, containing a variety of Fruit Trees, Peach, Plumb, Apple, &c. with valuable Grape Vines. No situation in the Village is more pleasant. It would afford a pleasant summer retreat.



ALSO, a Store-House, 20 feet front, 34 feet deep, 2 stories high; Lot 34 feet front, 38 back, 215 feet deep, in a business part of the Village, only a few hundred yards from the Creek. The value of property will be much increased by the Navigation of Woodbury Creek being opened, for which a law was obtained at the last Session of the Legislature. The payments can be made easy, and possession given immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH BURDEN,
No. 97 South Third street, or of
WILLIAM GARBERD,
No. 44 North Front street, Philadelphia.
Or the Subscriber, on the property.
Woodbury, May 18, 1829. ROBERT ROE.
may 23—3t

The Temperate Society

STRONGLY recommend BURTON'S IMPERIAL, or American Champaigne, to be drank in preference to strong liquor, as it is found to be a very pleasant and most agreeable beverage, and no doubt will be preferred by most to various other kinds of beverages: it allays the thirst, and is very wholesome; and to be had of him wholesale, at S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets. may 23—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice House, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

FREE GROCERIES.

A GENERAL assortment of Groceries, *warranted to have been raised without the aid of slave-labour*, consisting of

Brown Sugar, from 8 to 12½ cents per lb.
White do. from 13 to 15 cents per lb.
Lump and Loaf do. manufactured from the Maple.
Molasses of different qualities
Coffee, from 12½ to 20 cents per lb.
Spanish, Half Spanish and Common Segars.
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
Rice, Indigo, Salt and Spices.
Teas of superior quality.

With such other articles as can be procured of this description, constantly for sale at

C. PEIRCE'S Free Grocery Store, S.E. corner of
march 28—6m Third and Noble streets.

JAMES CHESNUT,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 194 Callowhill street,

WHERE he offers, on the lowest terms, School Books and Stationary, of every description. Hazen's Symbolical Primer, or Class Book No. 1; and Speller and Definer, or Class Book No. 2; German School Books, &c. Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, &c. Books neatly rebound, and Blank Books bound to any pattern. ☞ Bindery at No. 28 North Third street.
may 2—6m

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, New Orleans and South Carolina MOSS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to

HENRY KORN, No. 22 North Third street,
feb. 28—6m Philadelphia.

MRS. CROZET'S,
PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,
No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.

MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at her Seminary, at the moderate charge of $6, and when at the pupil's residence, $8.

☞ Satisfactory reference will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,
No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 176 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 28—tf

LEEDS & WIGGINS,
TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have removed from 32 South Fifth street, to No. 20 Arcade, West Avenue, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

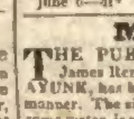
N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—6m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A PERSON thoroughly acquainted with Cotton Spinning, in all its branches, is desirous of employment, and would either undertake the management of a Cotton Factory, already in operation, or the arrangement and fitting up of a new establishment in any part of the United States.

He has had some experience in Woollen Manufacture; also, in the Grist Milling business, and is acquainted with book-keeping. Any information respecting his character, capacity, &c. can be had by applying personally, or by post, to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, Cedar street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
June 6—3t*

HAT WAREHOUSE,
SHAKSPEARE BUILDINGS,
No. 30 South Ninth street, two doors above Chesnut.



THE Subscriber has on hand an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's white and drab Beaver and Otter Hats, of the latest English Fashions, made and finished in the neatest manner particular, for retailing. Hats made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
june 6—3m

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,
feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION,
AT FRANKLIN RETREAT.

MR. LEVIS having had considerable experience in the instruction of Young Ladies, and being desirous of resuming that profession, proposes to receive into his family, a limited number, as Boarding Pupils. The course of instruction will comprise Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Ancient and Modern History, the Elements of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

Terms.—For Boarding, Tuition, use of Library, Quills, Ink, and Washing, $28 per quarter, in advance.

The pupils will regularly attend worship on the Sabbath, under the care of the ladies of the family. The situation is elevated, pleasant and healthy, being on the upper Harrowgate Lane, about four miles from Philadelphia, and on the same ridge with Clermont. Persons wishing to visit the institution, will be left at the door by either of the Frankford stages, and called for on their return to the city.

REFERENCES.

Rev. William C. Mead,	Rev. B. B. Smith,
Rev. Charles M. Dupuy,	Dr. Joseph Klapp,
Rev. Gregory T. Bedell,	Dr. Henry Neil.

june 6—4t*

MANAYUNK.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE lately occupied by James Renshaw, in the flourishing village of MANAYUNK, has been fitted up in a neat and convenient manner. The situation, for scenery, and fine and wholesome water, is not surpassed by any in the neighbourhood of the city. The bar will be furnished with choice liquors, and the table spread with the best the season can afford. CATFISH and COFFEE can be had at all times, and prepared at a very short notice.
june 6—3t HENRY HELMBOLD, Agent.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, LEVI L. HAYES, a Silversmith